The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,647.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Colombo	21
„ Rutnagherry	28	„ Galle	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Negapatam	8
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	Oct. 1	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Visagapatam	15
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	3	Arrive Calcutta	18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 815 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 17th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.		Sept.	Down.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	.....	17	Leave Bussorah	.....	7
„ Kurrachee	.....	22	„ Mahomrah	.....	7
„ Guadur	.....	22	„ Fao	.....	7
„ Muscat	.....	24	„ Bushire	.....	9
„ Bunder Abbas	.....	27	„ Linga	.....	11
„ Linga	.....	28	„ Bunder Abbas	.....	13
„ Bushire	..... Oct.	1	„ Muscat	.....	15
„ Fao	.....	2	„ Guadur	.....	17
„ Mahoz erah	.....	2	„ Kurrachee	.....	19
Arrive Bussorah	.....	3	Arrive Bombay	.....	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee on MONDAY, the 26th September 1870.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. Jaqui	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	3,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
„ Suez	36	22	Including Wines.	8
„ Port Said	38	24		9-10
„ Alexandria	39	25		9-10
„ Messina	45	33		12
„ Naples	47	35		13
„ Leghorn	50	34		14
„ Genoa	50	34		14
„ Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	62	36	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Fret.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports which also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£25	£15	£5	Without food.
„ Suez	£40	£22-10	£8	
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9	
„ Marseilles	£56	£36	£14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 19th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Rollers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 45 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Sale to commence at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, about 200 logs of well assorted TEAK SQUARES, 80 tons of PLANKS, BOARDS and SCANTLING.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSES in GUNNESHWADY.

ON MONDAY, the 5th October next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of Gordhun Jadowjee, Brother and Executor of the late Purshotum Jadowjee, by order of Thucker Hemraj Lukmidass, the following properties:—

Lot 1.—All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house of two apartments standing thereon, situate in the South side of Gunneshwady Lane without the Fort, admeasuring 194 square yards (or thereabouts); bounded on the East partly by the property of Emabaee, wife of Memon Emaibhoy Hubibbhoy Khunsiwaj, and partly by the range of Tajoodeen bin Hajee Ebram Jootakur, on the West by the property of Trimbuckjee Ragoonathjee, on the North by the Gunneshwady Lane, and on the South by the property of Borah Bhogjeebhoy Tumbowalla, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax under No. 139, and assessed under No. 1.

Lot 2.—Immediately after, all that piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Gunneshwady Lane, without the Fort, admeasuring 76 square yards (or thereabouts); registered under No. 130, assessed under No. 29; bounded on the east by the house of the late Toolsidass Gopaljee, on the west by the house of Cassinath Atmaram, on the north by the public passage called Gunneshwady Street, and on the south by the said Gunneshwady Row.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, &c.

S B F—2264-5-2 cases 291 pieces white mulls 20 yds. 45 in.
„ 2347-8-2 ditto 240 ditto sacharilla book muslins, 12 yds. 45 in.
„ 2359 —1 ditto 150 ditto mull jubillie cords, 10 yds. 40 in.
„ 2401 —1 ditto 120 ditto Bishop's lawn, 12 yds. 33 in.

An invoice of best platedware, such as tea sets, ice pitchers, cruet stands with 5, 6 and 7 rich crystal cut bottles, salt cellars, muffineers, butter pots, beer mugs, ice bowls, table candlesticks of sorts, &c.

Few reams of demy and foolscap papers.

12 cases containing 240 dozen assorted cloth umbrellas.

10 ditto white ground prints.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built circular glass fronted miniature brougham, by Kesterton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One first-class English-built Mail phaeton, with a pair handsome grey and chesnut horses, and set of English plated mounted harness.

Can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We hereby beg to intimate that we have been APPOINTED, by the Committee of "LLOYDS," AGENTS for that Establishment at CARWAR, Malabar Coast.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

Dharwar, 12th September 1870.

WATER FILTERS.

Experience of all the Filters introduced for several years past has satisfactorily demonstrated the superiority for use in India of the

CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTER,

which presents the advantages of—perfect purification of water by means of cleaning—power of removal (on exhaustion of its depurative properties) of the filtering medium.

A variety of sizes extending from (the Pocket Filter at) Cash Rs. 4 to Credit Rs. 36.

ON SALE BY THE SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. FARRELL, Secretary,

Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 18s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 6s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, Oxford Street, London. W.

McCABE'S WATCHES,

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

82, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

THE LATE MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

LOSS OF THE TURRET-SHIP CAPTAIN.

MR. and Mrs. RICHARDSON are anxious to arrange a PERFORMANCE in AID of the SUFFERERS by the above TERRIBLE CALAMITY, and begs to invite the co-operation of Professional and Amateur Talent in order to arrange an Entertainment at an early date.

London Hotel, Grant Road.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. P. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1865 (the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Joint Stock Bank Company, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

RE AUGUSTUS COTGRAVE HONNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European Cuisine in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare HOT TIFFINS, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN ROMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LINDLEY and WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, and MINIATURE PAINTERS, 26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

WILTSHIRE BACON.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

DUTCH CHEESE in Bladders.

BATH CHOPS in Canvas.

OX TONGUES in Canvas.

FRENCH BUTTER in small Tins.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

EPPS' COCOA NIBS.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS

FOR

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Prices moderate, to close consignment.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED.

RHINE WINES—Niersteimer,
Oppenheimer,
Rudesheimer,
Hochheimer.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, by FRIEND.
CLARETS, in Quarts and Pints.

Orders registered by

J. NEUBERG.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

A COLLECTION will be made in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas on SUNDAY EVENING next, on behalf of the SUFFERERS by the present European War.

C. T. WILSON,
Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Cathedral Vestry, 12th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of NOWROJEE SORABJEE SUBADAR CEASES with our China Firm from THIS DAY.

SHAH NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared, to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUBSEQUENT MORTGAGES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European Cuisine in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare HOT TIFFINS, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN ROMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—10TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, large amount at Rs 97-6, or 2-10 discount, and upwards a quarter lakh at Rs. 97-8 or 2-8 discount.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,445 and 1,450, and a time-bargain contract, at Rs. 1,475, for delivery in 2 months.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 127 and 128.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 246 per £20.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Fellows, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In General Order No. 609, dated 5th September 1870, for "Lieutenant B. Cracroft, Madras Staff Corps," read "Lieutenant H. Cracroft, 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry."

Lieutenant C. S. D. F. Roche, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1858.

Acting Assistant Apothecary M Rebello, No. 296, is reversed to first class Hospital Assistant, and second class Hospital Assistant F. A Serpes, No. 372, is promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary to supply the vacancy

Serjeant J. H. Crewe, of the Barrack Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

The following promotion and reversions in the Ordnance Department are made from the 2nd September 1870, consequent on the return of Conductor Sutton from furlough :—

Conductor Henry Sutton to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, vice Walsh.

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Patrick Callaghan to revert to Conductor ; Acting Conductor John McIntosh to Sub-Conductor ; and Acting Sub-Conductor William Clews to Magazine Serjeant.

Lieutenant Sidney James Waudby, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from 4th September 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Colonel R. E. F. Cotgrave, of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is raised to increased pay from the 16th May 1870, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Southey, retired.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 612, dated 7th September 1870, to Colonel J. Kemball, Staff Corps, is on private affairs, and to commence from the date of departure in November next.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General T. Stock has been appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Lieutenant Henry Lowther Nutt is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Baron De Hochepied Larpent, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, assumed charge of his appointment on the 27th August 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr. J. L. Johnston, Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Broach, under date the 9th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. H. Blackwell conducted the duties of Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Hydrabad from 23rd June to 22nd July 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. King, First Assistant Collector of Kaira, is appointed Commissioner under the Income Tax Act

Messrs. T. H. Stewart and E. W. Ravenscroft, of the Bombay Civil Service, have been permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to their duties on expiration of their leave.

Mr. H. C. Mance, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, Educational Inspector, N. D., has been allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th September 1870.

With the sanction of Government the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that such non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under orders to proceed to the Bombay Presidency, as are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to any of the regiments (except 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, and 107th Foot), named in para 1 of G. O. C. C. dated 10th June 1870.

2. The numbers that can be received by each of those corps will be communicated in a letter from the Adjutant General.

3. The volunteering will take place as soon after the receipt of this order at Dinapore as practicable, and on precisely the same terms and conditions as laid down for the volunteering of the 88th and 103rd Regiments in the G. O. C. C of 10th June last.

4. The General Officer commanding the Allahabad Division will nominate a Field Officer of a British regiment to superintend the volunteering, and will convene a medical board for the purpose and in the manner directed in para. 6. He will also be pleased to call the special attention of the Superintending Field Officer to the instructions contained in para. 7.

5. Officers commanding Divisions and Districts, in which detachments or individuals of the corps, not being invalids, may be quartered, will, if necessary, immediately on receipt of this order, arrange for the volunteering of such men as directed in para. 8.

6. The volunteering of men on the Unattached List and all other particulars are to be carried out ; and the returns and reports prepared and rendered in strict accordance with the G. O. C. C. in question.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th September 1870.

DRESS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the patent Cork Helmet, prescribed for officers of British regiments in G. O. 175 of 1870, is to be worn by officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India, including those attached to the Sappers and Miners.

ADVANCES OF PAY.

With reference to G. O. 79 of 1870, it is notified for general information, that the Government of India have decided that the period for which pay shall, in future, be advanced to officers, proceeding overland to England with troops, will be limited to forty days.

PASSAGE—RAILWAYS.

Government is pleased to sanction the provisions of G. G. O. No 364, dated 8th April 1868, granting free passages by rail and Government steamers to native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Native Army, being extended to native doctors attached to corps.

SCHOOLS—PENSIONS.

The following copy of a letter, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, c o. 321, dated 12th August 1870, to the Controller of Military Accounts, is published for general information :—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 176 G, dated 5th May 1870, submitting for orders an enquiry as to whether a trained schoolmistress, in receipt of pension from Government as the widow of a soldier may be allowed, in addition thereto, pension as schoolmistress. In reply, I am to acquaint you that a pension earned by a trained schoolmistress, under the conditions prescribed in para. 61 of the revised Army School Regulations of 1863, should be granted without reference to any advantage derived from her deceased husband's connection with the army."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—LEAVE.

The following letter, No. 435, dated 17th August 1870 from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, is published for information, with reference to G. O. 361 of 1868 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 606 G, dated 15th July 1870, submitting an appeal from the Paymaster * * Hussars, against a discontinuance of horse allowance to Captain * * of that corps after his departure from India.

"In reply, I am to acquaint you that the rule (G. O. 361 of 1868) under which an officer absent on short furlough on private affairs not exceeding six months is entitled to horse allowance during such absence, provided he keeps up his chargers, does not include officers going home on medical certificate. The claim put forward by Captain * * is therefore inadmissible.

* * * * *

"The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has decided that an officer proceeding to England on short furlough and obtaining an extension of leave, aggregating in all more than six months, the horse allowance he may have received under the operation of General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 361 of 1868, will be recovered from him."

LEAVE.

The following letter, from the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Adjutant General, No. 541, dated 27th July 1870, is published for general information and guidance :—

"With reference to your letter No. 1359 E. of the 16th July 1870, enquiring, with reference to the orders marginally cited, (G. O. C. C., 24th February 1865 ; G. G. O. No. 931 of 1867, Clause XXXI. of the Furlough Rules of 1868), whether an officer of the British or Indian service is at liberty to proceed anywhere beyond Indian limits on privilege leave, provided he can return to duty within the period of such leave ; I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, under clause XXXI. of the Furlough Rules quoted, an officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on privilege leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave ; but if an officer proceeds to a place from which he cannot ensure return within the term of his privilege leave, he will be liable to the consequences of overstaying such leave, and authorities should not sanction an officer's proceedings on privilege leave, if there should be any ground to suppose that he cannot return within the prescribed period."

(NOTE.—See also para. 52, G. O. No 182 of 1870, which is to be amended in accordance with the above ruling.)

The following letter, from the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Adjutant General, No. 591, dated 25th August 1870, is published for general information :—

"In reply to the questions referred to in your docket, No 1479 E, dated 1st August 1870, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that an officer cannot be permitted to visit England, on short leave, authorized under clause XXVII. of the Furlough Rules of 1868, and that preparatory leave is not allowable to an officer availing himself of the leave under that clause."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Caranjah	Glenderson	Newport, June 2.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Crowbridge	Reynolds	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Rackie Latchimy, Warwick, to Calcutta.

Ship Hamoody, Nacoda, to Calcutta.

Ship Fleetwood, Bogle, to Mauritius.

Bark Olive, Clark, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer General H. Wilcock, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Thondoroga, to Calcutta.

The ship Caranjah, 891 tons, Captain Glenderson, from Newport, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coals.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
11	Red Jacket	Young	Bombay, July 23.
	Glenmora	Aberdeen	Liverpool, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
11	Winged Hunter	.....	.....
	Eurydice	.....	.....
	Suitan (s)	.....	.....

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PEROY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SCONCE—September 6th, at Hazareebagh, the wife of Captain J. Sconce, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

ANLEY—September 8th, at Purneah, the wife of Geo. A. D. Anley, Esq., of a son.

CHEYNE—September 3rd, at Dugshai, the wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MASSY—SMART—September 8th, at Dhurmsala, by the Rev. J. H. Hocking, M.A., George Massy, Esq., M.D., Bengal Medical Service, to Jane Mary, daughter of the late Edward Smart, Esq., and step-daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Mercer.

DEATHS.

BLACKWOOD—September 7th, at Mussoorie, Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Blackwood, B.S.C., Commanding 35th Regiment N. I.

CARPENTER—September 8th, at Allahabad, Louisa, the wife of Charles W. Carpenter, C.S., aged 21.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870.

ALTHOUGH the Germans have been everywhere victorious, shutting up one army in Metz, capturing a second at Sedan, and compelling the only French force in the field to fall back upon Paris, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the task before them was in any degree a slight one. Peace would be desirable for both belligerents, but if the Germans possess vast offensive means, the defensive means at the disposal of the French are still very considerable, and they are not likely to be overlooked by the German commanders. In the first place the German line of communications lengthens at every stride made by the advancing army, and it will try even their superb organization to supply the troops and secure the long line. The base of the army is still on the Rhine, and will be until Strasbourg and Metz have surrendered. The last named place, although it does not interrupt direct communication with Saarbruck and Saarlouis, detains a large army, necessitates the adoption of a longer line by Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson, and adds a certain amount of insecurity to the road. Toul is also important, since it lies close both to the great Paris road and the railway. No doubt the Germans can pass the Meuse above and below Verdun, also, yet this place makes a break in the best military road eastward from Chalons. It will thus be seen that they are far from being solely in possession of either the Moselle or the Meuse. On the other hand they have a strong grip of the Marne from Vitry to Rheims, a partial hold of the Aisne, broken by the refusal of the Commandant of Soissons to surrender that strong strategic place, and a force on the Oise, the road running along the right bank being in their possession. The intermediate base is, therefore, from Vitry to Laon. Soissons bars the direct road to Compiègne, and although the fortress has been turned, for German troops are reported at Compiègne, yet the loss of the road through Soissons and the bridge there will be a serious inconvenience. Great roads, in the main, must govern the movements of great armies, and the Soissons Commandant has done good service to his country by resolutely refusing to give way. The capture of Laon and the occupation of Compiègne afford some compensation for the failure to obtain Soissons ; and, of course, its resistance will not prevent the Germans from massing troops between the Oise and the Marne, upon the only assailable front of the Paris fortifications. What we want to indicate is that these points of interruption necessarily weaken the advancing army, not only by diminishing the number of men available for an attack on Paris, but by throwing a certain amount of insecurity about their lines of retreat, and by using up men, transport, and *matériel* upon indirect and badly kept, instead of direct and well built, roads. These considerations become more weighty when we remember that to attack the entrenched camp of Paris, the Germans will not only need every man they can lay hands on, but a heavy seige train.

Now the inference from our telegraphic information is that the Germans are advancing in three columns. The left has moved from Vitry on Sezanne and Coulommiers—the flankers from this force have passed Provins towards Melun, watching the bridges on the Seine ; the centre, apparently, moves on the two roads, which, starting from Chalons, lead one by Montmirail, the other along the Marne, both upon Meaux, possession of the bridge there being of vital moment ; the right has taken Laon and turned Soissons, and the right flankers have apparently occupied Chauny, (which we take to be the Charny of the telegram) a station on the St. Quentin Railroad, with the object of watching the strong place of St. Quentin. A road from Laon, through La Fere, to Compiègne, passes close to Chauny, and affords one way of turning Soissons on a great highway. Some idea of the front upon which the Germans are moving may be conceived by remembering that Provins, on the left, is sixty miles from Compiègne on the right, and that the extreme flanks will not be much less remote when the army is posted for the attack on Paris. But the bulk of the force will be held together between the Marne and the Oise, so posted as to feed the siege operations, resist sorties, and cover the line of retreat, which will be behind the left centre. Now the best German authorities estimate that 300,000 men will be required for the work, and the reader may imagine, from this imperfect review, how arduous an undertaking an attack on the entrenched camp of Paris will prove. For there are twenty-two detached works so placed as to cross fire with each other, and behind them a regularly bastioned enceinte. The Seine winds in and out, and gunboats might be used to play an important part in the defence. Whatever army there may be in an organized state west of the Seine could afflict the assailants by sorties, and keep them constantly on the alert. The whole of France south and west of the Seine is untouched, and cannot be touched. It will scarcely be possible, even for the enterprising German horse, to break the railways running by Le Mans to the west and south, perhaps not even the direct line to Tours and Orleans. The bridge at Corbeil was broken probably to save these latter lines, but a raid might be as easily made from Melun. The breaking of the bridge at Creil does not serve any apparent purpose, since if wanted by the Germans it could no doubt be easily repaired, and there is another bridge lower down at Pontoise which must fall into German hands if the advance is continued up to the Seine.

Will it be continued ? The answer to this question lies in the answer to another—Will any success attend the negotiations for peace ? For we hold that the German leaders will not consent to the suspension of operations one moment before preliminaries are agreed upon. Their maxim will be to march and negotiate, negotiate and march : no novelty in military history. The Allies negotiated with Napoleon at Frankfort and Chatillon, in 1814, and with the Government in Paris in 1815 without going into quarters. Moreover, there would be difficulties about the terms of an armistice—which, it must be remembered, may always be used as a device to gain time—since Metz and Strasbourg and the other invested places hold out ; and, strong as they are, we have shown that the Germans cannot afford to play tricks with fortune in an enemy's country. If the fortified places in the rear had been subdued a good case might be made out for an armistice, the troops all to halt at specified points, but as the places have not fallen, it would be imprudent to throw away any advantage. We, therefore, conclude that should an armistice be agreed on, it must be taken as a sign that the essential preliminaries of a peace have been accepted on both sides. The offer of mediation was naturally rejected at once, since a victorious army is strong enough to negotiate directly with its enemy, and mediation is out of place. If England, in the name of the Neutral States, has communicated with the German Government, represented by the King of Prussia, the note or despatch forwarded can only have suggested the propriety of terminating the war, and cannot in any wise have "demanded" anything. The Neutral States may have very properly submitted their views to the German King and his Minister, and brought their influence to bear in favour of peace ; but only by way of suggestion and, perhaps, diplomatic remonstrance. It is apparent that negotiations of some sort have been continuous since the capture of the Emperor and the fall of the Empire ; and it is a good omen for Europe that the telegraph has not yet reported the cessation of effort on the part of the indirectly interested Neutral Powers. It depends on the rapidity of the negotiators whether the results of their labours, or the appearance of German outposts before Paris, will be first made known to the world. If the Germans demand cessions of territory the war must be protracted. The spirit shown at Strasbourg, Phalsbourg, Toul, Metz, Montmédy, and the blowing up of the powder stored in Laon, are pretty strong proofs of the temper of the French. General Trochu is a resolute soldier, and Vinoy, known to many of our officers in the Crimea, is an officer of the same stamp. Paris will surely defend herself, and the nation will not give in until fairly crushed. The winter is coming, nay close at hand, and the interests of both belligerents, as well as the interests of Europe, the voice of prudence and a careful regard for the future, combine to enforce the expediency of an honourable settlement. The probabilities are on the side of peace, but the animus which blew up Laon may yet necessitate a painful protraction of the war.

MR. J. O'LEARY, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, has applied for three months' privilege leave.

BRIGADIER GENERAL STOCK has been appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

MR. E. PEARSON, District Deputy Collector of Tanna, has been allowed privilege leave for 15 days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

"THE Bombay Sappers and Miners are to be organised, and placed upon a footing similar to that of the Madras Sapper corps" says the "Indian Daily News."

THE mean time occupied in the transmission of messages between Great Britain and India via Turkey in the month of August was 1 day 15 hours 16 minutes ; via Russia, 16 hours 26 minutes.

MR. J. R. NAYLOR, Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Kulladghee, in the Belgaum District, has been granted privilege leave of absence for 25 days from the 19th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. W. R. HAY, M.D., Acting Residency Surgeon, Bagdad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for sixty days from any date he may avail himself of it, after being relieved of his present duties.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. Dewar, of the firm of Messrs. Glover and Co., contractors, has suffered serious injuries from a crane falling accidentally when he was superintending the raising of an iron bridge at a place up-country.

THE "Madras Mail" states that on the retirement from the service, at no distant period, of Col. Pears, it is certain that Mr. Stuart, the present Postmaster at Bombay, will hold the appointment of Postmaster General at Madras.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India that honorary commissioned Warrant Officers who are permitted to draw advances for building quarters under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 620, dated 30th October 1867, should be allowed the amount admissible to regimental comissioned officers holding corresponding substantive rank.

THE "Poona Observer" hears that Mr. White, Judge and Session Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, proceeds shortly on three months' leave of absence to Mahableshwur, for the benefit of his health, and that Mr. Hunter, who was acting Session Judge for some time, will be appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

THE "Indian Mirror" describes a Brahmo marriage lately celebrated in Bombay. The bridegroom was a Concanee Brahmin of Ratnagherry, named Wassudeo Babajee Nowrangay, a merchant of Bombay, who visited England some years ago, and was consequently excommunicated. The bride was a young widow lady, by name Kristna Baee. It is stated that the Duke of Argyll expressed to Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen his willingness to use his utmost influence in legalising Brahmo marriages.

A PAINFUL accident happened the other day at Lanowlee to Mr. Saunders, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent G. I. P. Railway. He and another gentleman were firing with an old gun, and having no spouge they waited some ten minutes for the piece to cool. When Mr. Saunders was reloading it the powder exploded, and the ramrod, which was in it at the time, mutilated his hands in a very shocking manner. There are hopes, we are glad to add, that he will recover.

A SECOND edition has appeared of the "Gazetteer of the Central Provinces of India," a work edited by Mr. Charles Grant, secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The present edition contains a comprehensive and interesting introduction, giving a general account of the provinces. Similar Gazetteers of other parts of India are very much needed. Bombay and Bengal ought to be soon provided with theirs. We should mention that the Central Provinces book has been printed at the Bombay Education Society's Press.

THE Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, has ruled (says the "Indian Daily News") that officiating appointments in the Covenanted Service of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department should not be given to natives. The circumstance which has led to this ruling appears to have been that a military officer holding an important post in the Account Branch of the Railway Department on behalf of Government, having obtained privilege leave, the Board of Agency of the East India Railway, as a temporary arrangement, appointed a native to act for him.

WE received a very handsome map of the Seat of War from Kurrachee a few days ago. It is a photograph, taken from a map prepared—in a painstaking and artistic manner—by Major Edwards, Assistant Quarter-Master General. The demand for maps was as great in Kurrachee as elsewhere, and Major Edwards was prevailed upon to let the public have the benefit of his. It embraces just the right ground, and though as minute as could be expected is exceedingly clear. Messrs. Michie & Co., of Kurrachee, are the photographers. A large size of the map is sold for four rupees and a smaller for two and a half.

"A SELECTION of Leading Cases on the Hindu Law of Inheritance, with notes ; by the Hon. John Bruce Norton, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, Advocate-General of Madras, and member of the Legislative Council ;—Part I.," has just issued from the press of the Advertising and Printing Company, Madras. The remaining part will probably be published within six months. Mr. Bruce Norton's name is a guarantee for the accuracy and completeness of the work. Part I contains the following subjects :—Marriage, Maintenance, Straidanum, Adoption, Minority and Guardianship, Benamee, Co-parcenery, and Division. The 2nd Part will contain Alienation by Gift, Alienation by Will, Widow's Estate, Zemindar's Estate, Succession in undivided families, and Succession in divided families.

CABUL.

THERE is news from Cabul of another disturbance in the Jellalabad territory : this time, however, in the northern, the Kunar division, where it seems the Soofee tribe have mutinied on account of the oppressive revenue demanded. About twenty of the Government Jezailchees were, it is said, either killed or wounded in the affray. No steps have yet been taken towards punishing the offenders, and as a large force has already been despatched to punish the malcontents of Khost and Zoormut, it is not likely that they will receive the chastisement they merit for some time to come.

WOERTH AFTER THE BATTLE.

FROM THE BIVOUAC OF THE WURTEMBERG ARMY AT INGWEILER, 8TH AUGUST.

OUR division arrived on the day of the battle of Woerth towards 5 o'clock in the evening at Gunstett, where the left wing of the army stood. We were then ordered to advance and to bivouac at Eberbach. As we arrived towards 6 o'clock in front of the heights of Gunstett, we received orders to patrol about on these heights and to bring in the wounded. This kind of work is not appreciated as a very agreeable one, and especially makes a deep impression on troops which have not been under fire. As for myself, although I got accustomed in 1866 to the sight of wounded and killed, I must confess the sight of the first dead bodies we found created a feeling of horror in my breast, but when we come to see them lying together by dozens, and at strong positions in whole heaps, we soon get accustomed to horror in every shape, and we saw that the work before us would not be an easy one, and that we would have to be many hours over it. Most of the wounded Prussians had been taken away already, and the rest of the work was done by us. We found that it was especially Zouaves we had to pay our attentions to, for it was the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves which had formed the right wing of Macmahon's army, and had been posted in such a manner that two batallions with a battery of mitrailleuses stood out in the open on the height whilst the 3rd battalion defended a wood to their left. We had left our knapsacks and muskets behind so as not to encumber us, but after we had only gone a little way we met a Prussian patrol who were returning with some slightly wounded Zouaves, and as we passed them the leader of the patrol called out to us—"Look here, this scoundrel (pointing to a Zouave) has just killed one of my men," in consequence of which our men were told to be careful. However, nothing of this kind happened to us, as the men we found were nearly all hopeless cases, and they were only too glad to hear a few cheering words in their own language addressed to them, promising that care would be taken of them now. Our men soon found out that their work was really a noble one and they took to it with a will. Many of the mortally wounded asked us, "Qui a gagné la bataille ?" and when we told them, expired with a last sigh. Many others cursed Napoleon, and called out to us "En avant les Allemands, c'est not re empereur qui a ruiné la France!" On the other hand, one of the wounded passing us, called out—"O, messieurs, faites attention, il y a encore la France !" The result of the day has been that Macmahon's army has been totally routed. That the French made sure that victory would be on their side was proved by our finding the whole of their provision train and baggage in front of Reichshofen, only half a mile away from the battle field. After the enemy's position had been taken, the only fighting that took place was at Froeschweiler ; here our 2nd brigade was engaged with their rear guard. At Reichshofen all the different roads from the enemy's position ran into the defile there, and the natural consequence of this was that their retreat here became totally disorganised. Our cavalry, which were sent after them on the following morning, found here all their baggage, including that of Marshal Macmahon, the money chest with 250,000 francs, several mitrailleuses and guns, which had all been abandoned. As to the former machines, they are very ingeniously constructed but rather complicated. I cannot, however, say much for their destroying power, as all the barrels run parallel to each other ; they do not spread out sufficiently, and a shell from a gun is a much more dangerous thing.—*Cologne Gazette*, 19th August.

KATTIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THERE has been a total cessation of rain for upwards of a fortnight, and the consequence is that for lack of moisture the crops are drooping, and if rain do not speedily fall, I fear there will be failure to some extent.

It is said that the Morbee State is after all to come under the supervision of the British Government, and that a European assistant is shortly to be appointed to the charge. Dame Rumour with her thousand-and-one-tongues at one time says that Captain Nutt is to be selected, and at another points to Captain Salmon. Both these officers have had some political training and experience, and as Mother Partington says "Comparisons are odorous," I would rather not draw any in the present instance.

An execution took place a few days ago in front of the jail. The man hanged was one Hajee Moosa, an inhabitant of Tanna Deolee, who was at the last Sessions tried, convicted and sentenced for the murder of one Mochee Deeva. The only eye witness to the murder—the sister-in-law of the murdered man—made such conflicting statements at the trial that her evidence had to be thrown overboard, and recourse had to circumstances which were strong against the man. In short, the woman was put up for trial for giving false evidence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Our Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, is shortly expected, and I am sure he will be heartily welcomed back by all who acknowledge his worth as a most conscientious and amiable public officer.

I hear Mr. Percival, accompanied by his ward the young Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, has gone on a tour in the districts. Friendly relationships like this between guardian and ward, tend much to cement feelings of respect and esteem in the minds of native chiefs towards their rulers.

The want of a clergyman at this station has been so often publicly noticed without meeting with a remedy, that I mention it now rather reluctantly, but hope the matter will attract the notice of his Lordship the Bishop, and bring about the desired result.

Those abominable French latrines which have been put up and used are, besides being unsightly, a complete nuisance. Would it not be advisable for the department who ordered their erection to direct their demolition ?

The building to be used as the Raj Koomar School for the training of young chiefs is nearly completed, and I daresay operations will commence by November. A staff of professors and teachers has not yet been engaged. Upon Colonel Anderson will devolve the difficult task, and as he was the person who laid the foundation stone of the building, so the honour of opening the institution for the noble purposes intended will be his.

Your "Own Correspondent" will be absent from the province for a time, and begs your forbearance in case his communications are not so regular as they always have been and should be.

The state of public health is neither good nor bad. Cases of fever are of almost daily occurrence, but there is no epidemic of any kind. The conservancy of the civil station and town is well cared for, thanks to the authorities concerned.

POONA RACES, 1870.

4TH DAY, THURSDAY, 15TH SEPT., 1870.

1ST RACE.—THE LITTLE WELTER.—Rs. 400 from the Fund, for all horses the property of officers in H. M.'s Military, Naval and Civil Services, or of gentlemen who are members of any of the Clubs. Entrance 3 G. M. G. R. One mile. 10 st 7 lbs. The winner to be claimed for 1,000 rupees. To close and name the day before the race. Stakes Rs. 90.

	Age. st. lb.		
Mr. Field's	b a gald Albourne	A 10	4 Mr. Willoughby.. 1
Major Crosbie's	b a geld Pretender	A 10	4 Capt. Studd.. 2

2ND RACE.—A PURSE of Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab of Beyla, for all horses. Weight for age ; winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs extra. 1¾ mile. Entrance 1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M., 1st Aug. 20 G. M. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Stakes Rs. 1,575.

	Age. st. lb.		
Major Crosbie's	b a geld Viceroy	6	8 10 Rowjee 1
Mr. Field's	b aus f Octavia	A	8 13 Hastings ... 2
Mr. Syed Rumzan's ...	b m Shereen late Carnation	A	9 10 Syed 0

3RD RACE.—THE JUMKHUNDIE CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. Ramchundra Row Appa Sahib. For all maiden Arabs. Winners during the meeting once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. 1¾ miles. Weight for age. Entrance on 1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M., and 1st August 20 G. M., when the race will close with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for all horses declared to start. Stakes Rs. 2,700.

	Age. st. lb.		
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g a c Silvertail	4	8 9 W. Brewty. 1
Mr. Field's	b a h Zilzilla	5	8 12 Hastings ... 2
Mr. Abdool Reyman's	g a h Khyeer	5	8 12 Mr. R. 0
H. ... Aga Khan's ...	g a h Bahar Ali	5	8 12 Syed 0
Major Crosbie's	g a h Nonpareil	4	8 4 Rowjee 0

4TH RACE.—THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE.—Presented by H. H. the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners during the meeting once to carry 5 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Horses that have run during the meeting without winning allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1st. One mile and a half. Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M., on 1st June 10 G. M., on 1st Aug. 20 G. M. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Stakes Rs. 1,875.

	Age. st. lb.		
Mr. Field's	b a h The Earl	5	8 12 Hastings ... 1
Mr. Abdool Reyman's	g a h Greybeard	A	9 8 Mr. R. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g a h Khusro	A	9 8 Syed 3
Mr. Field's	b a h Sunbeam	A	9 3 Challoner .. 0
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g a h Nicholas	A	8 12 Brewty 0

5TH RACE.—THE WHIM.—Rs. 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. R. C. The winner of either or the Cups, Purses, or Grand Stand Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra, Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Stakes Rs. 450.

	Age. st. lb.		
Mr. Field's	b a us m Pauline	A	9 13 Hastings ... 1
Major Crosbie's	b a g Electric	5	8 12 Rowjee 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	b a g Sheer Ali	5	8 12 Brewty 3

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

REMOVAL OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO TOURS.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

TOURS, 13TH SEPT., 8-53 P.M.

A proclamation for the transfer of the seat of Government to Tours has been issued. M. Cremieux has been entrusted with full powers to represent the Government, accompanied by M. Belegans (sic) and various Ministers. A proclamation by M. Crimieux at Tours to-day appeals for the patriotic support of the citizens.

By British Indian Cable.

TOURS, 14TH SEPT., 5-5 P.M.

The Prussians advanced yesterday at Chauny, Compiègne, and Provins. The French have destroyed the railway bridges at Corbeil and Creil.

It is stated that the American Government has refused to authorise the tender of their good offices since Count Bismarck declined mediation.

The Pope remains at Rome. The Italian troops are within a few miles of the city.

TOURS, 15TH SEPT., 1-52 P.M.

Negociations for an armistice continue, but the result is still unknown.

The most energetic preparations have been made for the defence of Paris. The French bout (? have burnt) the woods round the city.

Prussian scouts appeared yesterday at Nogent-sur-Seine but were repulsed ; scouts have also appeared at Marmont (? Mormaus) and Nangis.

There are Prussian encampments at Croix Gaston and Aclastain.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

In the Manchester market there is a moderate demand, but prices are firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.

8¼ lbs., 9s. 9d.

40s Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £433,000 was paid into the Bank of England to day.

Consols 92¼.

Arrivals from Bombay Euxine and Unicorn.

LONDON, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Rentes 54.

LONDON, 14TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was strong, especially Americans.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10¼d.

The ships Canute, Cathcart, and City of Shanghai have arrived from Bombay.

By Indian Telegraph.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

At a meeting of the Port Canning Company held yesterday, the resolutions passed at the previous meeting were confirmed, that "The Company be wound up voluntarily, and that the liquidators be authorized to transfer and sell property to the new Port Canning Land Company, receiving shares in payment. The new Company is to carry out the existing contracts."

PRINCE ALFRED.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is not after all to be sent to Australia. Our informant, dating from H. M. S. Galatea, Simon's Bay, congratulates H. R. H. on his changed prospects, and certainly they are brighter than they seem to be, when it was supposed that he was to put himself under the orders of Commodore Stirling, and prepare for a two-years' cruise in Australian waters. New despatches had been received from the Admiralty, and the Duke was under orders to sail on the 13th of July from Wellington, New Zealand. After leaving Wellington the ship was to visit the Fiji Islands and other groups in the Pacific, returning to New Zealand in December. In January 1871 H. R. H. sails for England, calling by the way at the Falkland Islands and Monte Video. All letters for the ship are, we are told, to be addressed to Sydney until December ; but it may be as well to state that H. R. H. no longer commands the Galatea. That beautiful ship is now flying the flag of Commodore Stirling, the Duke of Edinburgh being condemned (for after the Galatea any change is for the worse) to the Clio, a vessel with only half the good looks and two-thirds of the good qualities of the Galatea. The Clio, it was expected, would reach Wellington on the 2nd of September.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 13.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE INCOME TAX.

THE following correspondence has been placed at the disposal of the press :—

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 24th August 1870.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Simla.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Batten's letter, No. 511, dated 18th May, replying to the Memorial from this

BOMBAY BURIAL-GROUNDS.

From the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department; dated Poona, 29th August 1870.

"I have the honour to report with reference to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1882 of 9th August 1870, that I lately proceeded to Bombay and inspected in company with the Health Officer of Bombay, Doctor Hewlett, and my Secretary, Doctor Lumsdaine, the Hindoo Burial Grounds specified in the Government resolution.

2. Annexed is a statement in the last column of which will be found such remarks as I have to offer on the state of the Burial Grounds in question, in continuation of the forcible descriptive remarks of the Bombay Burial Commission of 1863.

3. Having learnt from Doctor Hewlett that the Municipal Commissioner wished for the inclusion in our reports of the Colaba Burial Ground though not specified in the Government Resolution, I have given it the first place in the statement now furnished.

4. I have to add that I consider that the condition of each of the Burial Grounds is, or would be in the event of its continued use, such as may be regarded as "offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood."

5. I would take this opportunity of inviting reference to the suggestion of the late Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett regarding burning the dead of poor Hindoos "at the expense of the Municipality, assisted by subscriptions (expected to be cheerfully given) on the part of the Hindoo community."—Bombay Burial Commission's Report, page 22, para 5.

6. I respectfully submit that, with a vast and annually increasing Hindoo community such as that of Bombay, any arrangement for providing suitable and at present sufficient burial-grounds can only be regarded as a postponed consideration of the fact that a day must come sooner or later, when cremation of the greater portion of the dead will have become a sanitary necessity. I would, therefore, respectfully urge, for the early consideration of Government, the propriety of the setting on foot, as soon as possible, of an arrangement for the economical incineration, whether by means of kilns or blast furnaces, of such of the Hindoo dead as are now buried, only because cremation by means of the Churney fuel wasting pyre, involves expenses beyond the means of their relatives. —I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BELL, Colonel, R. E., Sanitary Commissioner.

COLABA UNDER THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner in April last, after which in assent to the view of the Bombay Burial Commission of 1863 and in consideration of the number of the burials (1,600 at least) since that year, the Sanitary Commissioner reported that there can be no doubt as to the desirability of putting a stop without any further delay to the practice of burying in this exposed and fully occupied plot of ground (Accompaniment to G. R. No. 1039 of 3rd May 1870.)

TANKIA BUNDER—MAZAGON.

Inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner on the 16th August. The condition of the ground was found to be much as described nearly seven years ago by the Bombay Burial Commission of 1863. Portions of human skulls and other bones were seen scattered about among ruined heaps of stones forming islands amidst shingle, mud, and water since 1863. Probably 7,000 corpses have been laid—hardly to be called buried—here. It is understood that the owners of the adjacent saw mills now in operation continue to complain of the nuisance, the removal of which without further delay is to be urged on grounds of sanitation and of decency.

NEW SONAPOOR ON THE FLATS—CLERK ROAD.

Inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner on the 16th of August. Since 1863 the burial ground has been intersected by the "Clerk Road," and from the asserted number of burials it has probably by this time been filled five or six times over. As it cannot be extended and its ruined enclosure is now astride of a public road its immediate closing is to be recommended. It was observed that graves are *not* dug in the rains, at least to the statute depth, on account of the water. A few human bones were seen in the midst of mud and grass. But it is understood that in the drier season they are offensively exposed at times.

(Signed) HENRY BELL, Colonel, R. E., Sanitary Commissioner.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

Government sanction the closing of the grounds at—

1st—Colaba under the Light House,

2nd—Tank Bunder, Mazagon,

3rd.—New Sonapoor on the Flats,

from the 1st November next.

2. It will be the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to make arrangements for the conveyance of the dead to the new grounds.

3. A copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's report is to be forwarded for the information of the Municipal Commissioner, with reference to the remarks contained in paragraphs 5 and 6.

A SHARE CASE.

A CASE of an interesting character to brokers and shroffs, judging from the crowds who attended during the hearing, has been disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court. It was brought by Rustomjee Byramjee Chinoy against a Marwaree named Bhugwandass Roopram, to obtain the recovery of shares alleged to belong to the plaintiff. The particulars of the statements of the respective sides will be seen from the plaint and the written statement, the former of which was as follows:—

1st.—The defendant lent to the plaintiff on the 8th of April 1869 a sum of Rs. 19,700, and on the 18th of April 1869 a sum of Rs. 19,545. Payment of the said several sums with interest thereon respectively at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was secured to the defendant by the deposit with, and transfer to, him by the plaintiff of 36 shares in the Colaba Company, Limited. 2nd. One Mooljee, of the firm of Nusserwanjee and Mooljee, acted as broker for the plaintiff in the negociation of the said loans. 3rd.—Mooljee had no beneficial interest whatsoever in any of the shares and did not receive any portion of either of the sums, and the plaintiff was the sole owner of the shares when the same were deposited with the defendant as aforesaid, as the defendant was well aware. 4th.—In or about the month of December 1869 the plaintiff learned that the defendant claimed to hold the shares as security for certain debts alleged to be due to him by Mooljee and not as security for the sums so advanced as foresaid to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, accordingly, on the 15th December 1869, caused a letter to be written and sent to the defendant warning him not to part with any of the shares. 5th.—The plaintiff on the 16th December 1869 received a reply to that letter, in which the defendant, after alleging that the plaintiff had nothing to do with the shares, threatened to sell the same on account of Mooljee. 6th.—The plaintiff believes that the defendant will sell the shares, or some of them, unless he be restrained from doing so by the injunction of this Hon'ble Court. 7th.—The plaintiff by a further letter from his attorneys to the attorney of the defendant, dated the 4th January 1870, offered to pay the defendant all principal and interest which might be found due on account of the said loans, on the defendant submitting an account of such amount. 8th.—The defendant on the 6th day of January 1870, by a letter of that date from his attorney to those of the plaintiff, refused to render any account as requested by the plaintiff. 9th.—The plaintiff prays for the following or such other relief as may seem fit in the premises:—That the plaintiff may be declared entitled to the said shares, subject to the payment by him to the defendant of the sums so lent as aforesaid by the defendant to the plaintiff, with interest on the same respectively at the rate aforesaid; that the defendant may be ordered to transfer the said shares to the plaintiff, or as he shall direct, upon payment by the plaintiff to the defendant of the said sums and interest thereon respectively, as aforesaid; that the defendant may be restrained by the injunction of this Hon'ble Court from selling or in any way disposing of any of the said shares; and that the defendant may be decreed to pay the costs of this suit.

The written statement by the defendant was as follows:—1.—The defendant says that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief by the plaint claimed. 2.—The defendant carries on business in Bombay in two firms: the one of Bhugwandass Beharilall, in which the parties are the defendant and his brother Beharilall Roopram, and the other of Bhugwandass Burbraj, in which the parties are the defendant, the said Beharilall Roopram, and Burbraj Ramsook. 3.—Mooljee Soney, of the firm of Nusserwanjee and Mooljee, brokers, being the Mooljee in the plaint mentioned, has for nearly two years had very extensive dealings with both of the above mentioned firms, and in particular he has been in the habit of borrowing large sums of money from one or other of the said firms on the security of shares deposited by him with them, and of giving orders for the sale of a portion of the shares so deposited by him, and of having the amount resulting from the sale thereof placed to his credit in the books of the firm with which they had been deposited. 4.—It is not true, as in the first paragraph of the plaint stated, that the defendant lent to the plaintiff on the 8th April 1869 a sum of Rs. 9,700, and on the 18th April 1869 a sum of Rs. 9,545 and that payment of the said several sums with interest thereon respectively at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum was secured to the defendant by the deposit with, and transfer to, him by the plaintiff of 36 shares in the Colaba Company, Limited. But in the month of April 1869 the said Mooljee Soney borrowed from the defendant's firm of Bhugwandass Burbraj the sum of Rs. 38,700 and deposited with the said firm 35 shares in the Cobaba, Company Limited, and three shares in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, to secure the repayment of that sum with interest for the same at the rate of fourteen annas per cent per mensem—as appears by the copy of an official translation of a Guzerati account, being the account of the said Mooljee Soney with the said firm for the Sumvut year 1525, hereto annexed. 5.—The said shares were deposited with the defendant's firm by Mooljee Soney, who was then entrusted with the said shares as the apparent owner thereof, and Mooljee Soney deposited the shares as aforesaid in his own name and as his own shares, and at the same time of the said deposit the defendant believed the said Mooljee Soney to be the owner of the said shares and did not know that the plaintiff was the owner of the shares or any of them or was interested therein. Three only of the shares were standing in the name of the plaintiff at the date of such deposit, and the transfer deed of such three shares had been signed in blank by the plaintiff. The dividends payable in the month of July 1869 on such of the said shares as then remained deposited with the defendant's said firm were paid by them to Mooljee Soney. 6.—At the end of the Sumvut year 1925 the account of Mooljee Soney was transferred at his request from the defendant's firm of Bhugwandass Burbraj to the defendant's firm of Bhugwandass Beharilal. Shares were from time to time deposited by Mooljee Soney with that of the defendant's said firms with which his account was kept for the time being, and shares were from time to time sold by such firm at the request of Mooljee Soney, and at the date of the filing of the plaint in this suit there was due to the defendant's firm of Bhugwandass Beharilal from Mooljee Soney the sum of Rs. 41,701-12-6 or thereabouts and interest for the same amounting to Rs. 1,949-14, or thereabouts, upon the security of 22 shares in the Colaba Company, Limited, 7 shares in the Port Canning Land, Investment, and Reclamation Company, Limited, and 9 shares in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited. 7.—The 7 shares in the Port Canning Land, Investment, and Reclamation Company, Limited, are not a sufficient security for more than the sum of Rs. 10,400 or thereabouts, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,301-12-6, or thereabouts, besides interest due from Mooljee Soney to the defendant's said firm upon the security of the 22 shares in the Colaba Company, Limited. The defendant's firm are ready and willing to transfer the shares to the plaintiff, or as he shall direct, on the plaintiff paying to the defendant's firm the said sum of Rs. 31,301-12-6 or thereabouts and interest, and giving a sufficient indemnity to the defendant's firm against any claim of Mooljee Soney in respect of the 22 shares. 8.—The defendant submits that the plaintiff should pay the costs of the suit, and the defendant submits to the opinion of this Honorable Court whether this suit is properly constituted in respect of parties.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate General and Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk) for the defendant.

The hearing of the case lasted for six days before Mr. Justice Bayley and a large crowd of brokers and shroffs were present during the hearing. The case was closed on Saturday the 3rd instant, and judgment was given on the 10th instant.

His Lordship in the course of an elaborate judgment said that the whole case presented on behalf of the plaintiff was consistent and highly probable. It did not violate any custom, but was in perfect accordance with it. It was, moreover, corroborated by respectable persons who had no interest whatever in this suit, and on whose character not a breath of suspicion was cast. On carefully going through the whole of the evidence his Lordship remarked that the plaintiff's 36 shares did find their way to the defendant, and in denying the same the defendant, his brother, Beharilall, Burbraj Ramsook, the brokers Mooljee Goolabchund and Nusserwanjee Nowrojee had been guilty of as gross and deliberate a perjury as was ever committed in a court of justice. This part of the case was corroborated in several ways; the plaintiff's evidence supported by the entries in his book, the letters sent by the defendant and his attorneys to the plaintiff's attorneys, the payment of dividends on 36 shares by the defendant, the entries in the only untouched books of Mooljee produced by Muggon showing that the defendant signed application or transfer deeds for 36 shares, the Marwaree account furnished by the defendant, the receipt dated the 2nd August 1869—all clearly show that the defendant did get the 36 shares belonging to the plaintiff. It was an act of very great audacity on the part of Mooljee, the defendant, and his witnesses to say that 36 shares were not pledged. His Lordship went on to say the defendant's witnesses Nowrojee Pestonjee, whose brother was transported for life, and who himself appeared to be a man of low position, and Motilall, whose master Tullockchund Manockchund had gone on a pilgrimage immediately after the news of the burning of the Aurora arrived in Bombay and who was himself doubtful as to his own name, had given totally false evidence. He did not believe that Nowrojee Pestonjee had ever been to the plaintiff's house as alleged by him, or that there was any such conversation as stated by this witness, Burbraj, and Beharjial; there was such an extraordinarily striking resemblance in their evidence, that it appeared to his Lordship a concoction. All the witnesses for the defence except the shroffs, whose evidence rather went in favour of the plaintiff had stated wilful falsehoods. He entertained not the slightest doubt that there was a deliberate conspiracy between the defendant and the brokers to defraud the plaintiff. His Lordship did not believe the entries in the defendant's books to be true, or that they were correctly read by the defendant's mehta, Shivnath, to the chief translator, as he Shivnath must have been acquainted with the fraud of his master; but assuming them to be correct, his Lordship said they did not represent the transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant. There was not the slightest doubt on his Lordship's mind as to the plot, but at what time it was hatched he need not express any opinion. He further remarked that there was, strictly, speaking, no defence to this suit. The defendant had no right whatever to sell those shares; and he had sold them dishonestly and in violation of a legal contract and had committed a criminal breach of trust; and Mooljee, Nusserwanjee and others have abetted this offence of the defendant. There was a perfect juggle between the defendant, his mehtas and the brokers Mooljee and Nusserwanjee. It was an audacious lie on the part of Mooljee to say that the Marwaree writing was written by him at the plaintiff's dictation, a writing with which not only the plaintiff but all the Court translators were unacquainted. He did not only completely break down on this point as on others in his cross-examination, but on the very face of the document it clearly shows that Mooljee's statement was false. Under the circumstances his Lordship found the issues raised for the plaintiff and passed a decree in his favour, whereby the plaintiff was declared entitled to 36 shares in the Colaba Company subject to certain payments, and the defendant was ordered to transfer the said 36 shares to the plaintiff or as he should direct, and further to pay the costs of the suit. The plaintiff had been long kept out of his property, and the defendant had no right to detain the same for a minute more; his Lordship therefore granted speedy execution.

SPORT.

GOOD news for the lovers of true sport. The Astracan has arrived at Calcutta with twenty-one couples of hounds on board, which were landed in splendid condition on Tuesday last. Twenty-two couples were originally shipped, but two of the hounds died on the way out. We are assured that this is a very superior pack, the hounds being short-backed, short and stout-legged, and with a thoroughbred look about them. It might perhaps have been better had they arrived a little later in the season, but no pains will be spared to keep the pack in perfect health. The kennels have been lately repaired, and were fortunately quite ready for the reception of their loud-voiced inmates. Mr. Bryce, we understand, has assumed his appointment of Huntsman, and will be ably assisted by William Pacey, to whose care and good management was chiefly due the excellent condition of the hounds on their arrival. Pacey, we believe, will act as Whip during the hunting season.

There is of course a bitter drop in every goblet devoted to pleasure. In the present instance, it is the old, old story—"short of funds." In fact, the money in hand will be exhausted in another six weeks or two months, and the sum of Rs. 3,500 still remains to be provided for the purchase of the pack. It is therefore a matter of urgent necessity that all who wish well to the Calcutta Hunt should lose no time in forwarding their subscriptions to the Secretary. Indeed, unless this "little bill" be speedily adjusted, the establishment will have to be broken up, and the hounds sold for what they will fetch: an announcement, in ill keeping with the jubilant note struck at the commencement of this little article.—*Englishman*, Sept. 12.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—It is rumoured that Dr. George Smith proceeds to England on leave, shortly, and that Dr. Chipperfield will act for him as Principal of the Madras Medical College.—*Madras Mail.*

THE special thanks of the Bengal Government have been given to Mr. R. D. Nuthall, the Superintendent of the Elephant Kheddahs at Dacca, for his services in connection with the expedition of last year up the Sonai to the Looshai country.—*Englishman.*

THE following is the comment of the *Indo-European Correspondent* on the late shocking outrages in China:—"The *North China Herald* states that one of the victims of the Tientsin massacre was an Irish lady, Miss Alice Sullivan, one of the sisters of charity, we presume. Glory be to God! Honour to old Ireland who has given a new martyr to the East."

DEAD BODIES IN THE HOOGHLY.—The natives on both sides of the river between Hooghly and Calcutta have refused to give any pecuniary aid towards sinking the corpses that are found floating down the Hooghly, and the Government has no power to compel the Municipalities to devote their funds to this purpose. All that can be done, therefore, is to be very strict in preventing any dead bodies being put into the river.—*Englishman.*

WE believe that the prayer of the memorial of Hakim Roy and his son, now pensioners at Benares, for permission to return and end their days at Peshawur,—of which place the former is ex-Governor,—has not been granted. It is an old story apparently. Sir John Lawrence, Sir Donald Macleod, and now Sir Henry Durand, having given an adverse opinion, any new ending to it, on the action of the Viceroy, was, to say the least, unlikely. Hakim Roy is still credited with some talent for intrigue, and so it is best for all that he should be away from the border; and although he did good service in the mutiny, Government granted him an estate in Oude, on the express and accepted condition of his not reviving his present request.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 13.

THE "WAHABEES" AND THE PRESS.

"WHERE IS IT TO STOP?"

(*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 12.)

WHERE is it to stop? The reader will perhaps ask what "it" is, and we must confess that the question is not an unreasonable one, though there are some unreasonable things in the world, one of which we proceed to explain. It is well known to the public that, for a long time past, the Government of India have either known of, or suspected the existence of, a set of so-called fanatics, chiefly of the Mahomedan persuasion, who are supposed to have designs inimical to the British Government in India. These men are popularly known as Wahabees, and they are referred to as such without any precise meaning being attached to the term by the general public, any more than the general public could explain the tenets of the inmates of the Agapemone, or of the Plymouth Brethren. They are spoken of as Wahabees just as people speak of the Mormons, or of any sect whose doings attract popular notice, whether of approval or otherwise. The Wahabees proper are a sect in Arabia, whose religious professions or pretences are of a very severe order—Pharisees of the Pharisees. They are bound to do anything for their faith. It is, however, believed by some people—certainly some such idea must be entertained by the Indian Government—that, under the appearance of religious zeal, there are designs to subvert the British rule, or at least to make hostile manifestations towards it. In this belief it is (on what evidence we have no means of knowing) that sundry men of the Wahabee sect have been taken into custody by Government, and detained in prison without charges being made against them, and, consequently, without being brought to trial. We are not aware whether or not these men, who are called Wahabees, really hold the tenets of the Arabian sect. They are popularly known, and only known to the public, as Wahabees, just as some of our fellow-subjects are known as Brahmos, and others as orthodox Hindoos, or just as Englishmen may be distinguished as Calvinists, Presbyterians, or Unitarians. It matters not to the public whether any of these men are guilty of any political offences alleged against them. To the public they are Wahabees. Our readers will know that the men who are supposed by Government to be conniving at political offences, and were arrested on that supposition, have recently had their case brought prominently before the High Court. They know the result of that action thus far, namely, that the High Court refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* and of *main-prise*. In the course of what is considered a public duty, certainly a course sanctioned by ordinary practice, on the publication of the judgment, but not before, we offered some remarks upon the case which have brought upon us what are generally known as the "terrors of the law." Those remarks were the very essence of mildness, and were published last Monday morning. In the course of the day we received the following letter:—

7½, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th September, 1870.

MESSRS. JAS. WILSON AND J. A. PARKER,
Proprietors of the *Indian Daily News*.

GENTLEMEN,—As attornies for and on behalf of Ameer Khan, a prisoner now detained in the Alipore Jail, we have to call your attention to a leading article in the *Indian Daily News* newspaper of this day, which contains a most serious libel upon our client. The article referred to, in addition to other libellous statements, contains the following:—"He (meaning our client, Ameer Khan,) was imprisoned and treated far better than he deserves, even if no *overt* act of treason can be shown, if it be true that he has assisted by his wealth and his influence the *more active* agents, not of a mere rebellious rising, but of a long projected scheme for exterminating the British in India." Thereby meaning that our client, Ameer Khan, has been guilty of some act of treason (even if no overt act can be shown) and that he is an agent (though there may be more active agents) not of a mere rebellious rising, but of a long projected scheme for exterminating the British in India.

The same newspaper reports, from which you appear to have drawn your information of the recent proceedings in this matter, must also have informed you, if indeed you were not already aware from being actually present in Court during the argument of the rule, that so far from our client being guilty, or even accused of any one of the crimes and offences which you lay to his charge, the learned Advocate-General, in the name of the Government-General, distinctly and expressly disavowed the intention to accuse him, and stated that as yet no accusation had been made against him, and that his arrest had taken place merely as a measure of precaution. Consequently your statements and insinuations to the contrary are wholly unfounded and inexcusable.

It is our intention to take immediate measures for the vindincation of our client, and we shall take such proceedings against you forthwith, civil or criminal, or both, as we may be advised.—Yours obediently,

CARRUTHERS AND DIGNAM.

This is the most absolute of all the epistles we have ever received from the legal fraternity, and we have had some choice specimens. With this exception, all have offered some alternative—an explanation, an apology, or the name of some offender. But, no. Here it is absolute: action, without alternative, "civil or criminal, or *both*." For what?—we ask; and where is it to end? On Tuesday last we inserted a paragraph explanatory of our meaning, for we claim to have some say in the interpretation of our own meaning, and also wrote a letter to the attornies, showing that we had no animus against their client; but, on the contrary, had on several occasions written in his favour—at least, so far as to say, that if the Government had evidence against him, he should be brought to trial; and if they had not, he ought to be discharged. We have maintained that no man should be punished until proved guilty in a fair trial, and, in doing this, we are surely not injuring the interests of "our client," but maintaining the right of every British subject,—a course we shall continue to follow in spite of threats of action from any quarter whatever. On Wednesday we received a letter in reply, which we feel it needful to produce in full, not only as a specimen of courtly legal literature, but to prevent the possibility of a further "charge" of "garbling."

7½, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 7th September, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and feel anything but satisfied with the reply thereby given to the complaint contained in our letter of 5th instant, and we deny that the qualification of the remarks as to Ameer Khan's treatment, by the words "if it be true" being prefixed to the case supposed, of his having assisted by his wealth and his influence the "more active agents," treats his guilt as purely hypothetical, or takes way from the libellous nature of the article. It might as well be contended that if you wrote of any respectable and innocent citizen, "*if it be true* that this man has been guilty of cheating, of forgery, or of perjury, he ought to be prosecuted," he would have no remedy against you for suggesting the probability of his being guilty of those crimes.

With regard to the article in your paper of 6th May last, forwarded to us with your letter under reply, we had read the article, but had no idea, until receiving your letter, that it was meant to apply to our client. If it does, as you state, apply to him, it is another libel upon our client, inasmuch as it terms him a "Wahabee" prisoner, the word "Wahabee" (as the word "Fenian") being at the present day a synonym for a Treasonable Conspirator." We protest, as we have recently had occasion to protest to another member of the Press, against our client being termed a "Wahabee" when he distinctly denies, on solemn affirmation, that he is a Wahabee, and when even the Government, who saw fit to arrest him, distinctly state that they do not accuse him either of Wahabeeism or anything else. We have not the slightest wish to quarrel with the Press, or to stifle the free discussion of the question which has arisen out of the case of our client, a question which affects the rights and liberties of every Englishman in India; but we do ask, and demand on behalf of our client, that in any such discussion he shall, in accordance with the good old English rule, be deemed to be innocent until he shall have been proved to be guilty; and, further, that the charges which an unscrupulous Government have contrived to attach to our client, whilst they decline to make any open accusation against him, shall not be reiterated in the newspapers until they become (as they are fast becoming) taken by the public to be accepted and admitted facts.—Yours obediently,

CARRUTHERS AND DIGNAM.

MESSRS. WILSON AND PARKER,
Indian Daily News Office.

These zealous guardians of their client's interests "have not the slightest wish to quarrel with the Press, or to stifle the free discussion of the question which has arisen out of the case of our client." Oh! dear, no, not the slightest! It is only to do battle with an "unscrupulous Government," that they run *amuck* at the Press, and are sending threats of action to every newspaper that presumes to call their client a Wahabee, or to say that if he is guilty, he deserves punishment! We open the *Pioneer* of the 10th, just to hand, and the first words our eyes light upon are these: "The case of the Wahabee prisoner, Ameer Khan;"—if this, indeed, be a libel, then there is scarcely a journal on this side of India that has not offended. We are sure that both the "unscrupulous Government" and the offending Press will be greatly obliged for this strange stand for human rights and liberties made in the interests of "our client." To this patriotic, and yet eminently loyal, effusion we made no reply, as it bore on the face of it such an evident design. On Saturday we received a reminder as follows:—

7½, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 10th September, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—We wrote you on 7th instant that we were not satisfied with the reply given to our complaint of 5th instant, on behalf of Ameer Khan, with our reasons; and, further, that the article in your paper of 6th May last was also a libel upon our client. We have received no further explanation or reply to our letter, and nothing further has appeared in your paper beyond the article in to-day's issue, in support of your view that our client is rightly treated in being deprived of liberty; and which, erroneous as it is in point of facts, and illogical as to its conclusions, is calculated to do damage to our client with such of the public as are not better informed.

Under these circumstances we shall carry out the intentions intimated in our letter of 5th instant.—Yours obediently,

CARRUTHERS AND DIGNAM.

MESSRS. WILSON & PARKER,
Proprietors, *Indian Daily News*.

To this we sent the following reply:—

Calcutta, September 10th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your several letters, we have only further to say that our views of law, of facts, and of logic are greatly at variance with yours as propounded in this correspondence. And you are perfectly at liberty to take any step that your good sense may dictate, or, failing that, such as you may be advised to take in your own interests or those of your client.

Your letter of the 7th instant was treated with silence for the simple reason that we have learnt to despise more audacity of statement, and decline to descend to hair-splitting. A writer who can discover a libel in the use of the term "Wahabee," and yet can, in the same breath, traduce the Viceroy and his advisers by speaking of them as an "unscrupulous Government," is a person whose views we can only suppose are more peculiar than correct.—Yours respectfully,

WILSON AND PARKER.

Messrs. Carruthers and Dignam.

This simply brings us to the starting point—"Where is it to stop?" In the course of our editorial experience, with threats and actions by the dozen, we have never been charged with any offence originating in this office, or with any one connected with the fixed staff of the paper. There could not be a more convincing proof of the honesty with which we, along with our contemporaries, endeavour to discharge a public duty. But we are also bound to say that the great majority of actions that are brought, or threatened, are in cases where the object is evidently more to "stifle free discussion" than to obtain compensation for injury. It is this knowledge that leads us to ask where it is to stop. What with the law of libel and the impunity with which it can be put in operation, and prevalent notions on contempt of Court, every editor of a paper sits practically with a rope round his neck, and might as well be hung at once. It is time to make a stand somewhere, and if battle is to be given, we accept the wager. We believe that the law does not contemplate the preposterous interpretations that are sought to be put upon it. If it does, it is time there was an alteration, unless the public are prepared to abandon the almost single power that stands true to their liberties and their rights. The discharge of the duties of the Press is becoming increasingly difficult while more important than ever. And while the law holds such fearful penalties over the heads of offenders, the latter are surely entitled to some defence in the honest discharge of a public duty when not offending at all.

THE CASE OF MR. NEWTON THE BARRISTER.

HIGH COURT, N. W. PROVINCES, 27TH AUGUST.

PRESENT—The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, Officiating Chief Justice; the Hon'ble R. Spankie, Judge; and the Hon'ble G. D. Turnbull, Officiating Judge.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

By the Officiating Chief Justice.—The duty which devolves on the Court upon the hearing of this rule is one of the most painful which could fall to its lot to discharge. It has to consider and pass judgment on the acts of one of its advocates, accused of misconduct, which, if established, reflects on him the gravest discredit, while it engenders a mistrust of all the members of his profession, of which, we fear, time must elapse ere the public mind can be disabused.

We agree with the learned Government Advocate, that it would have been better for his client if he had sought the assistance of an advocate at an earlier stage of the proceedings; for his able and eloquent address, to which we have given our most attentive consideration, has satisfied us that on one or two points we should have arrived at a conclusion more favourable to his client had we had the benefit of his assistance on the first occasion when the circumstances which led to the issue of this rule came before the Court.

It has been urged by the Government Advocate that his client has been, in some measure, prejudiced in being called on unexpectedly to answer matters which transpired when he was unprepared with arguments or evidence to meet them. The Court would regret that it should have been guilty of any unfairness; and from the fear lest it should have prevented Mr. Newton from adducing any proofs that might exculpate him, it has given him on the present occasion the fullest latitude of putting in evidence; and has endeavoured to correct any conclusions at which it may have too hastily arrived. But it must be borne in mind that, with one single exception, all the matters on which the opinion of the Court was formed, when it ordered this rule to issue, were either admitted by Mr. Newton, or evoked in answer to direct questions put by him to the witnesses he called. He admitted that he wrote the letters produced as his. It was in answer to a direct question put by him to his witness, Mrs. Hill, that it transpired that his fees were to be paid out of the moneys which Mrs. Saunders, his client, sought to obtain as a loan from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. He admitted that he drafted the letters to Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. He admitted that it was at his request that his client executed a transfer of the promissory notes as administratrix, although Mrs. Hill at the time suggested that Mrs. Saunders had not as yet obtained administration, and questioned the propriety of the execution of the transfer by her in that character—and, lastly, he admitted that he had put into circulation the promissory note for Rs. 3,000, which bore the false endorsement. The single exception to which we have alluded consists in the inference which the Court drew from the evidence of Mrs. Saunders that she had not before heard of the name of the firm Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., and therefore could not have suggested to Mr. Newton that he should write to them, and allude to an offer of advances formerly made by them. On this point, further evidence has now been adduced by Mr. Newton, to which we shall presently refer. We are not aware that Mr. Newton desired to make any further addition to the evidence touching the matters into which the Court is enquiring. As we have said, we have allowed him the fullest opportunity of tendering any evidence he or his learned counsel may have deemed material to his defence.

The Government Advocate has rightly interpreted the purport of the general words which follow the specific charges of misconduct which his client is called upon by the rule to answer; and has correctly assumed that he was bound to address himself to those charges only which form the subject of specific averments.

Of those charges, the one to which the Government Advocate first addressed himself was that which charged Mr. Newton with having procured employment by means of a threat contained in a letter written by him to Mrs. Saunders on the 27th of January 1870.

In reply to this charge, it has been urged on Mr. Newton's behalf, that he had frequently been consulted on business by Mrs. Saunders and her family; that he had acted, as it were, in the capacity of a family solicitor; that he had prepared a deed of gift on which Mrs. Saunders intended to rely in answer to a claim made against her husband's estate by the Administrator-General; that he gave her gratuitous and disinterested advice; and that his previous connection justified the tone of the letters of which the Court has shown itself disposed to take an unfavourable view. It has been further contended that, in Mr. Newton's letters, there is nothing unbecoming a member of the bar; and that, should the Court be of a contrary opinion, it must bear in mind that, in this country, practises must be permitted to advocates which, in other countries, would be only becoming to solicitors, or other persons who are brought into direct personal communication with their clients.

The letter of the 16th January appears to be the commencement of the correspondence. In this letter, Mr. Newton condoled with Mrs. Saunders on the death of her son, informed her of the opinion in which his services to her and her family were regarded by her relative, and then introduced the obvious occasion of his letter in the following terms:—"I write you now with the view of cautioning you against making concessions or compromises with regard to the Administrator-General's calls on you. Do nothing without consulting me on the subject. You may be induced to write or speak in the presence of people who may hereafter appear as witnesses against (you). I will see that the Deed of Gift is not set aside if you will engage me, or rely on my advice. Should the Administrator General sue you, let me know at once." And he concluded by adverting to the successful issue of a suit defended by him on behalf of Mr. Tetley, which had been brought against that gentleman by the Administrator-General.

To this letter Mrs. Saunders replied on the 12th January. After adverting to the death of her son, she proceeded as follows:—"Mrs. Kelly told me that the Administrator-General would write about the deed. Of course, an answer will be required. I told her I would get my governess to write. She then said it would not do now. Should I get such a letter, would you please write one that I may (send) or get copied, that is, if you think it advisable I should do the latter."

On the 25th January Mrs. Saunders again wrote to Mr. Newton, informing him that she had heard there was to be a summons for her to sign, after which a decree, that she owned the house but not the factory, which belonged to the estate; that the decree was to issue against both, and she sought his advice as to the course to be pursued by her. Upon this Mr. Newton wrote the letter of the 27th January, which is the subject of the charge which we are now considering, and which is in the following terms:—

"DEAR MADAM,—I am in receipt of your note regarding the Administrator-General. I saw him in Calcutta the other day, and he told me he was going to sue you. I said I was engaged by you. I wrote to your son before his death, that I would charge Rs. 2,000 to defend the case at Aligurh. I should be prepared to do so immediately you send me a hoondie for the amount. If I do not appear for you, I fear the result, as I know all the particulars. And, recollect, if the answer is not properly put, you may lose all you have. Do not be alarmed about receiving a summons. Immediately you get it, and a copy of the plaint, send both to me at once by your native amlah."

Now looking at the person to whom these letters are addressed, are they such as would have been written by any respectable member of the profession, however intimate had been his connection with the person addressed?

The gratuitous advice on which stress has been laid, as indicating a generous impulse on the part of Mr. Newton, is obviously introduced as a reason for the writer's employment. The statement which Mr. Newton alleges he made to the Administrator-General, to the effect that he had been engaged by Mrs. Saunders, is scarcely consistent with what follows, when, after informing Mrs. Saunders of the amount of the fee he intended to charge, he tells her that, if he does not appear for her, he feared the result, as he knew all the particulars. There was, surely, no occasion for this passage if he had been already engaged. If this passage had been omitted, we could have conceived that Mr. Newton had inferred from Mrs. Saunders' letters that she had retained his services: but in this letter of the 27th January, he treats the engagement as still an open question, and one dependent on the acceptance by her of his terms. Although the advocacy of the Government Advocate has induced the Court to regard these letters in a light more favourable to Mr. Newton than in the absence of explanation it had hitherto done, it cant not but express, in the strongest terms, its condemnation of the language used by Mr. Newton in the passage set out in the rule. It may be, as has been suggested at the bar, that Mr. Newton intended only to represent to his client the danger she incurred, if her case was entrusted to one who was unacquainted with its details. But surely, had this been his object, he might have chosen language less calculated to alarm an ignorant woman, and to dispose her to regard him, and him only, as the person who was in a position to extricate her from her perilous position. We cannot assent to the Government advocate's contention that the letters upon which we are commenting, are not unbecoming a gentleman who fills the honourable position of an advocate of this Court. We are satisfied that no respectable member of the profession would have addressed such letters to a client. Assuming, in Mr. Newton's favour, that he did not intend to convey a threat by the language he used—and the Court would gladly make any reasonable assumption in his favour—we must express our opinion that he resorted to means to obtain employment to which a member of a profession should not condescend. The professional man arrogates to himself a certain social status which is not conceded to a tradesman, and practises which might be permitted to the one are not held becoming to the other, while the one may advertise his wares and solicit customers at his pleasure, the other is constrained, by the rules of society, to await rather than to solicit employment. In making these observations, we do not desire to be understood as casting any reflection on persons engaged in trade. We know there are among them men of the finest sense of honour and delicacy, who would resort to none other than the most legitimate means of extending their business. But, in reference to the arguments of the Government Advocate, which have suggested these remarks, we desire to insist on this, that the advocates of this Court aspire to the position of gentlemen, it is essential that they should show themselves prepared to accept the duties that position entails on them.

Had the charges made against Mr. Newton been confined to this head only, we should have felt ourselves constrained to condemn the course adopted by him, though we should not have considered it as established that he had been guilty of such misconduct as would justify the Court in suspending from him practice.

The second charge, and one which is far more serious, relates to the letter of 14th April 1870, sent by Mrs. Saunders to Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., which Mr. Newton admitted that he drafted for her. Subsequently to the date of the letters which form the subject of the first charge, Mr. Newton had advised his client to commence a suit against the Administrator-General for some Rs. 38,000, which she claimed as due to her from the estate of her son-in-law. There was no necessity for this cross-suit, as the amount of the claim could have been pleaded as a set-off in the suit brought by the Administrator General on account of the same estate against Mrs. Saunders, which Mr. Newton had engaged to defend, the 195th section of the Procedure Code enabling the Court to pass a decree for the recovery of any sum which shall appear to be due to either party. As his remuneration for bringing this suit, Mr. Newton stipulated that he should receive Rs. 3,800 as his fee, and he furnished with a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the stamp. We must here correct an erroneous impression under which the Government Advocate appears to have laboured that we alluded to the fee of Rs. 2,000 for which Mr. Newton had stipulated as his remuneration for defending the suit brought by the Administrator General, when we, on the first occasion that we enquired in this matter, stigmatized the fee demanded by him as exorbitant. Although the fee of Rs. 2,000 for defending a suit of the value of Rs. 80,000 was, as is admitted by the Government Advocate, double the fee chargeable as between party and party, we allow that, in view of the circumstances dwelt upon by the Government Advocate, it would not in this country be deemed exorbitant; but the fee to which our remar

THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 20.)

HISTORY seems to show that there is hardly any race, from the Maori to the Prussian or the Yankee, which will not make good military material, and which, under able leadership, would be incompetent to astonish the world by its military feats. The Yankee Colonel Higginson tells us with pardonable pride how much he made of his Negro troops, and there is no settler in the northern island of New Zealand who will not bear witness to the wonderful courage, fortitude, self-denial, self-reliance, and intelligence of the Maori troops. The Irish have earned for us some of the most brilliant of English victories. The history of France is, if not exactly a history of the wonderful achievements of French armies, at least a history everywhere conspicuously shot with military threads. Sweden and the Netherlands, now so little warlike, have histories full of military romance. Russia, with perhaps some of the poorest military material in Europe—for the Russian peasant has been till lately too much of a serf to show the elasticity of first-rate troops—has yet, under able commanders, achieved marvels of endurance and valour. The mean whites of the Southern States, under such leaders as Lee and Jackson, executed the most brilliant military enterprises. And the armies of the Northern States, directly they found accomplished captains like Grant and Sherman, solved successfully greater, more novel, and more difficult military problems than military science had ever till the commencement of the great Civil War even conceived. It is nothing to say of any race that when well led they make good soldiers. That is true of almost all, probably of all races which have any claim to be human at all. But still the military qualities which come most conspicuously to the surface are very different in different races. Some soldiers,—the French are probably among the number,—are more susceptible to the influence of brilliant or incompetent leaders, more brilliant when brilliantly led, more dispirited when incompetently led, than the soldiers of most other races. Others, again, like English soldiers, have the good quality of never shrinking to the incapacity of bad leaders, though are probably also less susceptible to the thrill of sympathy which makes soldiers of other races dilate almost to the proportions of their leader's genius. A certain phlegm in war is the great quality of the English soldier,—that which enables him to charge in single line,—an immense economy of force, and one the capacity for which appears to be due more to phlegm, and the strange moderation of that mutually dependent social feeling which is of the essence of military *esprit de corps*, than to more brilliant qualities. It is the keenness of the social-heroic feeling which gives his brilliancy to the French soldier. It is the absence of any such heroic feeling, or rather the absence of any need for it,—the stupid limitation of mind, if you will, which prevents it from occurring to him that there is either grandeur or difficulty in doing just what he is ordered to do,—which gives his steadfastness to the English soldier. He is less capable of enthusiasm in the matter, and has less need for it. What, in the same sense, seems to be the highest quality of the German soldier, whom the great Prussian Drill-Sergeant has led on to what is, in some respects, the grandest campaign of which Europe has any chronicle?

It is quite obvious, of course, that there are considerable differences between the German soldiers of different States. The French have themselves observed that there was more fire, more *élan*, in some of the South-German troops, especially the Bavarian, than even in the Prussians. On the other hand, for perfection of method and discipline, the Prussian element in the German Army seems to stand the highest. But putting aside these varieties in the constituent elements of the German Army, can we find any characteristic which seems to constitute a point of specific superiority in the German soldier over the soldiers of kindred races,—the English, for example, and the Yankee?

From all we have read of the recent German campaigns, and all we know of the German people, we should say, then, that the German soldier is greatly superior to the English and American soldier in rationality and and equanimity. As for courage, all troops are courageous when well led, and most are the reverse under bad handling; it is not in courage that different troops differ, but in the rationale and conditions of their courage. The French are courageous from a feeling of honour and by waves of impulse; the English by phlegmatic and animal temperament; the American by the latter and by natural 'cuteness; but in French, in English, and in American courage there is a large flavour of either vanity or self-importance,—vanity predominating in the French temper, animal self-importance in the English, and something between the two in the Yankee. But as far as we can see, there is little or no element of this sort in the German courage. Germans are not inflated into courage; they are not carried away by it, as English troops so often are, into destructive wantonness; it is a thoroughly rational and modest courage, coming up to what is wanted of it, and not going beyond it and a less selfish and self-important courage than that of any other European soldiers. From all sides we receive information not only of the extreme valour of the German troops in charging heights, as at Spicheren, where something like nine of them fell for every one of the foe whom they destroyed,—but of their extreme mildness, reasonableness, and fairness even when the flush of success and the pride of successes was upon them. Even some of Edmond About's accounts of his conversations with German soldiers give proof of this. But from every side we hear reports of the harmlessness of the victorious soldiery, and their forbearance towards the French peasantry amongst whom they encamp. For example, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells how the tempting ripe plums in his host's garden were left untouched by this triumphant army, though it was wretchedly supplied with vegetable diet and the sun was the sun of August. Now, we may safely say that the somewhat brutal virtue of the English soldier shows no sign of this sort of spontaneous forbearance, and that even the acuter and more reasonable self-appreciation of the Yankee would consider such forbearance quite derogatory to his own worth. A genuinely modest species of courage, common enough in the ranks of the German officers, seems to us to have been made for the first time, in the German Army, the type also of the private's courage. And the German soldier seems to show, too, the characteristic industrious patience of the German nation in a degree exceedingly uncommon in the rank and file of armies. English and American soldiers endure hardship, but they certainly do not endure it patiently. Their self-respect and vanity fret against it, and make their fortitude a mere thing of necessity not a source of strength. But the accounts of the German soldiers, ill-provided with food, and sleeping out in mere waterproof cloaks (without tents), under heavy rain, might be accounts of men who had gone forth into the world in a spirit of pure self-sacrifice, so completely do they seem to have kept their equanimity in all such trials. Then again, look at the perfection of their organization, which is no doubt chiefly to be credited to the organizing and governing faculty in mere waterproof cloaks (without tents), under heavy rain, might be accounts of men who had gone forth into the world in a spirit of pure self-sacrifice, so completely do they seem to have kept their equanimity in all such trials. Then again, look at the perfection of their organization, which is no doubt chiefly to be credited to the organizing and governing faculty in the German armies, takes a really cultivated human material. All these various functions cannot be harmoniously carried out by the different classes of workers without a good turn for method in the subordinates as well as in the chiefs. No doubt the popular German education is ostentatiously methodical and exhaustive in its classifications. The divisions and sub-divisions of a German class-book are often in the highest degree entertaining to a foreigner. What with their Theil, Abschnitt, Abtheilung, Unterabtheilung, Sektion and Paragraph, the divisions and sub-divisions almost require a distinct study of classification to understand them. But Germans like that sort of exhaustive classification. They are before all things orderly, and like complete classification, even if it be a little ostentatious. We think we see the advantage of this in the wonderfully harmonious working of the military organization under those great masters of discipline,—the Prussians. A German private regards himself as Paragraph *c*, Sektion 4, Unterabtheilung 10, Abtheilung 5, Theil 2, of the great army; and he fulfils the function of that paragraph,—just its function and no more,—without a murmur or a conceit that he ought to attempt more. He is part of a great artificial classification; and he is absolutely content to be that part.

But for all that, the German soldier has the full German thoroughness. He has formed a clear conception of what he has to do, and he wishes to do it. We are told that the German soldiers had hardly crossed the frontier, when they began asking the distance to Paris; and that the only point on which they are sore is any hint thrown out that peace will be made before they have reached Paris. They remember the great Buonaparte's occupation of Berlin and the other great German capitals. They remember the threats of the French press that the present Emperor was to march to Berlin before his own fete-day. They have formed a conception that the object of war is to put an end to this sort of threat, and to show that Germany in her strength can do as much as ever did France in her strength, and they will not hear of less. Hence the German soldier, with all his patience, modesty, and indisposition to go beyond his own assigned part, is full of the energy of a clear purpose,—though his conception of what is necessary and right is no doubt exaggerated.

In a word, the German soldier, with as much courage as the soldier of any other nation, shows a far more rational courage,—a courage more independent of temperament,—a courage more governed by a clear and in some respects a temperate purpose,—a courage not rooted in self-importance, but in modest patience,—the courage, that is, of an educated being, and, on the whole, of a mild and social, and not self-important educated being. Education might restrain the animal wantonness of English military courage almost to the same extent. But we doubt whether it would give the English private the modesty and self-forgetfulness of a race which is intrinsically more social and less competitive and pushing than either the English or the American. It is a great lesson for Europe that the military strength reputed to reside in these unpleasant qualities, can be found in even higher measure without them.

THE *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following as a preventative of horses being teased by flies:—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour. When cold, it is fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, namely, between and upon the ears, the neck, the flanks, &c. Not only the gentleman or lady who rides out for pleasure will derive pleasure from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the waggoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

IT is curious that Her Majesty's dominions contain an instance of military organization more complete than any other State in Europe can exhibit. In the Channel Islands every male between sixteen and forty-six must be enrolled in the militia. We do not happen to have the numbers thus furnished in Jersey, which is the larger island, but in Guernsey a population of 39,000 gives a militia of above 4,000. The men are drilled frequently in their parishes, and inspected in a body by the general commanding four times a year. Applied to the United Kingdom this system would supply an army of four millions of disciplined soldiers. But where shall we find the system that will give us statesmen to create, organize, and arm such a force, or the generals who could handle it?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WAR-OFFICE ECONOMY.

(*Broad Arrow.*)

SIR,—I desire to bring to public notice a piece of niggardly economy about being carried out by War-Office clerkdom, for I am sure that the Secretary of State cannot be cognisant of such meanness. It is a well-recognised custom that married officers at foreign stations, when entitled to passage home at public expense, are allowed to receive the actual cost in money in lieu of such passage.

Now, certain married officers abroad, being ordered home, were, after due application, granted a *portion* of the passage money (one-twelfth being deducted).

Well, these officers, after denying themselves the extra comforts of a passenger in the contract vessel and proceeding by a cheaper route, are ordered on their arrival in England to give a detailed statement of their expenditure of this very amount of the already reduced passage-money. And then, on the War Office finding from this "detailed statement" that these officers returned home at a less cost *for themselves* and expended the difference towards cost of the passage of their families, order them forthwith to pay the amount so saved on the cost of *their own* passage and hand it over to the War Office!

This requires no comment from me: I leave it in your hands, and trust it may meet the eye of some member of Parliament.—I remain, sir, yours very truly,

July 25, 1870. ITALICS.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 20.)

SUPPOSING the Germans to dictate peace, either at Chalons or before Paris, what will be its terms? It may be said that discussion is premature, but it is the universal topic, and the first business of journalists is to give their readers data for an opinion. In this case, when so much depends upon an individual will, and so much more on the attitude of Cabinets hitherto quiescent, a complete summary is impossible; but there are, nevertheless, some considerations which it may be worth while to state. Three plans, which are also policies, are believed to be floating about the Chancelleries, not as plans under consideration, but as embodying in a more or less brutal way the possibilities of the situation. The first, and the one we fear, the most probable basis of peace, is the one which was popular in Germany before the retreat of the French Army. The Germans then, as now, expected victory, but only after a long and chequered campaign; and their decision, freely announced in conversation, and carefully suggested, though not defined, in the official papers, was to demand the banishment of the Bonapartes—now styled by that name in all semi-official papers—the payment of the expenses of the war, and the cession of Alsace, so as to restore the ancient mountain frontier of the Vosges between Germany and France. This basis, which is in one way moderate, and strictly accords with precedent, is open to the immense objection that while it would create a terrible and permanent feud between France and Germany, and would violate the modern principle that populations are not to be transferred to foreign rulers without their consent, it would not greatly weaken France. The first object of any Government which may succeed the Empire would be to recover French territory, and if at all able or patient, it would either so re-organize France or so bind together the three Latin races, that sooner or later it would recover it. Moreover, all evidence seems to show that although Alsace is a patois which is nearer German than French, the people, who have been French for two hundred years, and who therefore felt the fusing heat of the Revolution, are still French to the bone, and would be a source rather of weakness than of strength to a German Empire. As the same time, the loss of Savoy and Nice, and obtaining a better frontier. The first grand principle of modern diplomacy, therefore, the integrity of the self-dependent States, would be violated, and would deepen the trouble of unity between the greatest States of Europe, and make St. Petersburg, when once armed, arbitress between them. That is not a good result, either for Germany or for the world.

Seeing this, and seeing also that their victory, if obtained at all, will be of the completest kind, many Germans begin to argue that it would be better to remodel the map altogether, and, as they must incur French hatred, to reduce the effective power of France till that hatred becomes an ordinary political calculation innocuous. To effect this end, these reasoners propose a second plan, known apparently in Germany as the "Burgundian" one, under which Belgium would be aggrandized by a great slice of Northern France; Switzerland by Savoy,—which is by nature part of the Alpine Republic; Italy by the restoration of Nice and Corsica; and Germany by the cession of all Alsace and Lorraine. France would then be reduced to a second-rate Power, incapable of maintaining a great war alone, and Germany would be surrounded by allies dependent on her guarantee for the safety of their territories; while the danger of firm alliance between Paris and St. Petersburg would be immensely reduced, probably removed, for Austria, which Germany can, if she likes, always conciliate, and, indeed, as we believe, has conciliated, would alone then be a match for France. This arrangement, if successfully carried out, would undoubtedly make the Hohenzollerns arbiters of Europe, and there are ugly symptoms abroad that some plan of the kind has passed through Count Bismarck's mind. We do not like those hints in his papers that it will be necessary after the war to reward the fidelity of his allies,—to give, that is, territorial rewards to Bavaria and Baden. That points to a policy which, if once adopted, may, for the sake of safety, be made ruthless. Fortunately for Europe, which dreads the rise of an almost universal monarchy, there is reason still in German councils, there is fear of tempting fate too far, and there are enormous political obstacles in the road. All utterances attributed to the King show a spirit of moderation, he is known to detest war on its own account, and to him, as to his people, the campaign has revealed one immense and hardly-foreseen truth. Germany, under its present organization, is so strong for offensive war as France, has no reason of weakness to dread invasion, can inflict for invasion a terrible retribution. This revelation will of itself inspire moderate counsels; while, on the other hand, Germany, if she pushed her advantages too far, might be met by a Coalition, and would fight to the last against such a peace, and difficult as it is under the conditions of modern life to maintain a popular war, the people of France, with England to draw upon for aid, and half Europe sympathizing, would be a most terrible foe. Germany is a nation in the field, and does not want long wars, or wars with Powers from whom she has received neither injury insult, who, indeed, are not indisposed to regard her rise as a new and powerful security for the repose of mankind. There would always, too, be the risk of the propagandist force which France, as a free Republic, is certain to exercise, and of that alliance of Latin races under Republican institutions which Germany, if she is carried too far by the exultation of triumph, is certain to precipitate. France, moderately treated, may be Orleanist; ruthlessly treated, she must be Republican; and France Republican must be, in Southern Europe, as a fuse burning down in an open powder-barrel.

There is therefore a chance, and, as we deem, more than a chance, that the Emperor of Germany, if completely and rapidly victorious—for a long struggle would embitter all sides—may set a magnificent example of magnanimity; may by an effort of transcendent self-control declare, as he has declared, that his enemy is not France, but only the Empire, may decline to dismember France, and may content himself with the full and formal recognition that Germany is one, with the glory of a victory beyond all precedent, with a fame which fills the world, and the payment of the expenses of the war. The latter, though not a generous demand, is not an unfair one, there being no reason whatever why a Rhenish peasant should be taxed because Napoleon for his own purpose chose to endeavour to turn him without his own consent into a citizen of France, and no reasonable estimate of those expenses could injure France so much as the expenses which will be involved in a continuance of the war. A treaty of this kind would not rankle more than the Treaty of 1815, while it would leave Germany in a magnificent position, mistress of her own destinies, conspicuously unaggressive, but so powerful that in all regions where she has pressing interests, as in the Valley of the Danube, her voice would be almost final; and with full possibility of that alliance with England which, if it could be carried out honestly and thoroughly, would for half a century guarantee the peace of the world. It is certain that the neutral Powers will press towards this arrangement, and it should not be forgotten that they have in their hands at least one consideration to offer—namely, Luxemburg, which was German up to 1865, the King-Duke sitting in the Diet by his representative—which is of the highest value to Germany, and which would still retain its autonomy, entering the Federation under a new Duke, say, Prince Frederick Charles. The inhabitants, it is true, wish for neutrality; but that is only to avoid military service, from which they have no right to be exempt at the expense of other Powers, and which the Belgians do not attempt to shirk. Luxemburg is not guaranteed for itself, but for the general good of Europe, and as the King-Duke is willing to give up his rights, such as they are, the guarantors may, for the general good of Europe, withdraw from their position, and replace Luxemburg in her recent place as one of the States of Germany.

There is one point in all the discussion on the terms of peace which, we confess, greatly perplexes us. It is repeated in all hands, in Germany, in Paris, and in England, that King William insists upon securing some guarantee other than his victories against a renewal of the recent attack. This guarantee, it is clear from all published statements, is not to be territory, which, unless taken on an enormous scale, would be no guarantee at all, but a change of some kind in the internal organization of France; and it is difficult to see what that change is to be. Is France to pledge herself, as Prussia once did, to keep her army below a certain fixed point? The result of that would inevitably be a repetition of Hardenberg's plan, an army apparently below the strength fixed, but incessantly changed until every man in the country has passed through the military mill, and France would be better armed than she is now. Or is France to abolish the conscription? That, no doubt, would be a subtle and, it might be, a terrible blow at her power, for it would delight the peasantry, and if they were exempted for five years, it may be doubted if any Government would be able, in the teeth alike of the German armies and its own subjects, to reimpose so terrible a burden. The result would be to compel France to adopt the Swiss system of defence; but there is still a question whether that system, ably managed by a Ministry at the head of a willing people, and wielding the resources of a country like France, might not be made at any moment a terrible weapon of offence. The Germans may have some third plan of which we have no conception, but any interference with internal laws lends to make war inevitable, and Germany needs no guarantee beyond her own strength, now consolidated, manifested past all doubt, and increasing with every decade. We are not blind to the grand danger which her statesmen see ahead,—that, whenever engaged in the war with Russia, which, sooner or later, is inevitable, France, in revenge for 1870, may, in American phrase, "jump upon her back;" but that danger will be increased, not diminished, by a clause in the Treaty, which every Frenchman would feel, and rightly feel, to be an affront to her independence.

THE BATTLE AT WOERTH.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Several friends in England have begged me to write them an account of the battle at Woerth, where, on the 6th of this month, Marshal Macmahon, with the picked corps of the French army, was defeated by the Prussian army under the Crown Prince. But, as you can very well understand, to write five or six letters at a time when every minute is of value, when there is considerable difficulty in travelling, and when, above all, I have very important duties to perform, would be next to impossible. I therefore prefer, with your permission, to address this letter to *The Daily Telegraph*, and by means of your columns to let one and all of my friends know what I saw, and what I believe was the cause of the misfortune which befel the French army. To do this so as to bring the subject properly before your readers, I must go back about a fortnight, and note, for their information, what I saw and heard at Strasburg before the army left that place.

I left London about the 18th of July, to make my way to the head-quarters of Marshal Macmahon's *corps d'armée*, and try, if possible, to accompany that force throughout the campaign. Accordingly I reached Strasburg some forty-eight hours later, and remained there until the head-quarters of Macmahon's army took the field. During the fortnight I was at Strasburg I had ample time to observe all that was going on; and I came to the conclusion that, although the troops were in the best spirits, and confident of success, the preparations for the war were, so far as regards provisions and supplies, very much behind-hand; and that, although the delay was necessary, it was of far more advantage to the Prussians than to the French. Amongst all the regimental officers of the French army—of whom I knew not a few—there was a vast deal of grumbling at their prolonged sojourn in Strasburg. Those who had come from Algeria, whence many of them had been hurried off at a day's notice, were particularly annoyed at the delay. Some of the regiments had been brought in four or five days from the far interior of that colony to Strasburg, and this in a heat which was almost tropical. Day and night they marched, or travelled by rail, only to find themselves forming part of a large force idling away its time in camp, and put to great expense in a town where everything was at war prices. The officers made no secret of where they believed the fault to be. They expressed the utmost confidence in their chiefs, but denounced in no measured terms the "Intendance"—an administration that served, I believe, as a model for our recently-formed "Control Department" in England—which, as they said, had always failed when called upon suddenly to provide for the wants of a large army.

Marshal Macmahon at last, on the 4th August, moved out of Strasburg, the four divisions that constituted his *corps d'armée* having marched before him at intervals of twenty-four hours between each. I had previously attempted to get leave to accompany the army, but found it impossible to do so, the orders on this score from head-quarters having been so very strict and severe. I was personally acquainted with more than one of the Generals commanding divisions, but found it impossible to move them in this matter. They were extremely civil, but declined most resolutely to allow me to accompany them. I therefore determined to act for myself, and, if I could not go with them, to follow the army as closely as I could.

The Marshal marched, as I have said, on the 4th. That day the railway from Strasburg to Haguenau was entirely occupied by the military, and I tried several times to go by it, but was each time turned back. It was on this day that the French sustained their first defeat at Wissembourg; that I, accordingly, missed seeing. But on the 5th I was able to leave. I got to Haguenau about nine a.m., and there heard the details of the Wissembourg affair from officers who had been in it. I also found that, in consequence of that fight, the French authorities had caused the rails between Haguenau and Wissembourg to be taken up. I had, therefore, to hire a carriage, and started to join Marshal Macmahon's army at eleven a.m., having with me as companions two French special correspondents—one on the staff of the *Figaro*, the other on that of the *Gaulois*—both of whom, I am sorry to say, were taken prisoners by the Prussians the next day, and are now, so far as I can make out, in prison at Mayence, having been robbed of all their belongings.

After three times being challenged by Prussian vedettes and patrols, we reached Woerth at four p.m. Here we found Macmahon's corps posted on the rising ground above the village, in a very strong position—the Prussians being about half a league off, and the village lying, as it were, between the advanced posts of the two armies. Almost the whole army of the French officers from the camp above visited the village, and amongst them were several whom I had known at Strasburg. It was impossible for any men to be in better spirits, or more confident of success on the morrow. But—and I must beg you to mark this—they, as far as I could see, were utterly ignorant of the number of Prussians before them. I spoke to more than one staff officer, who confirmed exactly what their regimental colleagues had said; and the universal opinion was, that next morning Macmahon would have in round numbers about 50,000 men, and would have to fight the Prussians, if I mistake not, some 60,000 or 65,000 of all arms. At these odds they were convinced that their triumph would be complete. When I say "convinced," I only half express the complete certainty the French had of gaining the battle, and of driving the Prussian force back beyond the frontier. And I confess that I shared their conviction, much to my cost; for, on leaving Strasburg, I felt so thoroughly persuaded that I was going out to witness a French victory, that I not only left horse, servant, and baggage behind me, but kept on my room at the Hôtel de la Maison Rouge, intending to return on the Monday and make a fresh start, following the French army into Alsace-Lorraine. I need hardly say that my anticipations were not realised, that my property is now in Strasburg, which is besieged by the Prussians, and that, in all probability, a day or two hence I shall be the loser, and the German prize fund the richer, by several hundred francs. But I anticipate.

On the night of Friday, the 5th instant, the village of Woerth was vacated by the French, and was not occupied by the Prussians. The former left it as a trap for the latter, and *vice versâ*. I and my companions of the French press determined to remain over the night in the trap. From nine p.m. until midnight a heavy rain poured down in torrents, but there was no firing until about six a.m. when a few companies of Prussians pushed up to the village to feel for the French army, and were met by a patrol of the latter on the same mission. A few shots were exchanged, but nothing to do any mischief to man or two horses, when the Prussians sent a couple of shells into the steeple of the village church. At this time a battalion of Zouaves came down the hill to reconnoitre. The men were pitiful to see. They were wet through and through, and, as the officers told us, had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. They were, however, in excellent spirits, and were joking that they would dine in Prussian dinner before night. Alas! of this very regiment there were four hours later, little more than half left, and most of those were prisoners. A retired cantinière, who has married and settled in Woerth, prepared coffee and a glass of brandy for each of the men that came down to the village, and I procured for the same from the inn for the officers. Shortly after the Zouaves retired, and I crept up to the steeple of the church, where, pretty well sheltered from the fire of both parties, I could, with an excellent field glass, see what was passing on either side. Every now and then I went down to the hotel below me, and there dotted down the progress of the battle as it went on.

Macmahon's policy was to draw on the Prussians to attack him in his position, which was most undoubtedly strong. On the other hand, the Prussians evidently believed the French to be much more numerous than they were, and tried to draw Macmahon out of his position, to attack them where they were. The village was between the two armies; and as it received the fire of both, and was carried, lost, and carried again two or three times, it was certainly for that day not the village which any one would have wished to have selected as a residence. But as a place from which, in comparative safety, the fight could be seen—better than any field-day at Aldershot can, unless by one who is mounted and can move about—the steeple of the church at Woerth afforded a point of view such as is seldom to be met with.

About eight o'clock the fight began in earnest. The attack was first made upon Macmahon's right, as if to drive him from the best part of the position he had chosen. In the meantime the French attacked the centre of the Prussian line, in which the Crown Prince was stated; under a tremendous fire of artillery, attempted to draw on the Prussians at that point. This movement was at first only intended as a feint; but it soon became serious, for, as it seemed to me, the Prussians had by this time become aware of the weakness of the enemy. For four hours the battle on Macmahon's centre and left raged on, and the infernal reigons were let loose. Chassepots, needle-guns, mitrailleuses, field artillery, and shells, all played their parts in the devilish concert. At both points the Prussians were twice driven back by sheer hard fighting, and in both instances they fell back on their reserves, and the reserves again on their supports, with as much order as our Grenadier Guards would show in a field-day in Hyde Park. Anything like their steadiness under fire I never saw, and I have been witness of not a little fighting in India. In many instances there were hand to hand encounters between Zouaves or Chasseurs à pied and Prussian troops. At one time, about three p.m., I felt certain that Marshal Macmahon would so far carry the day, that he would force the Prussian centre, take possession of the only bridge upon the Sauer, about thirty yards from where I was posted, and break through the Prussian centre. Had he done this, and been able to hold what he was possessed of, he would have captured a vast portion of the German artillery, and have inflicted a fearful punishment upon every battalion of the enemy that had crossed the bridge. But the French had to deal with a much larger force, far more orderly, and better generally than their own. The Prussians fought like soldiers in the highest state of discipline, the French like a gallant mob. There seemed to be no order in their formation after the first ten minutes of their being under fire. Any advantage which they had in the Chassepot over the needle-gun they threw away by advancing—rushing would be the better word—so near the enemy that they were placed upon an equality with him. In numbers they were as one to three. Macmahon's forces when he commenced that morning were about 50,000 men of all arms, and the Prussians had not one less than 150,000.

Soon after three came the turning-point of the battle. The Wurtemberg division, on the extreme left of the Prussian line, came up, deployed some of their battalions into line, and attacked Macmahon's right. From the moment at which this movement commenced, it was evident that the French were outnumbered, outflanked, and beaten. The troops that ought to have supported the French centre were wanted to check the movement on their right; and the French centre was, therefore, driven back. The Prussians took advantage of this like lightning. Fresh troops pushed against both the French left and centre, and a retreat of the whole line took place—the combatants fighting hand-to-hand, as the one drove the other back. Presently the retiring became a retreat, the retreat little better than a flight. By half-past four the Prussians were masters of the whole field; the French were merely attempting to stop the pursuit by occasional discharges from the field-pieces in the rear; and the Bavarian cavalry were in full pursuit. Seven thousand prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, six mitrailleuses, with the whole of the baggage, treasure, provisions, and wounded, fell into the hands of the Prussians. In twenty minutes every house in Woerth was filled with the wounded and the dying. Such a scene I never saw, and I hope I may never see again. The streets of the village were literally paved with dead. At one place, an open space about the size of Berkeley square, it was impossible to walk without treading on the dead or the dying. The number of Prussians wounded and killed outnumbered the French casualties by at least four to one. Such fearful wounds, too, as those from which the poor fellows were suffering, are very difficult to describe. The hideous disfigurations, the number of men whose very features seemed to be shot away and the gory masses of quivering human flesh everywhere visible, are not to be forgotten in a hurry. The French prisoners and wounded seemed to be most indignant with the manner in which they had been handled. "It was a regular butchery," they said; "we were outnumbered on every side, and left with our regimental officers to fight our way as best we could."

Whatever could have made Macmahon accept a battle under the circumstances, I am utterly at a loss to conceive. A glance at the two armies seemed to show how utterly impossible it would have been for the French to do more than hold their own, and even to do this must have cost them dear. But truth compels me to state that the vast superiority in numbers was not the only reason why they lost the fight. The Prussian troops are, without exception, in the highest possible state of discipline; the French are the very reverse. They are brave to a fault. I never knew men fight better, or despise death more. I saw one regiment of Zouaves, which was 2,000 strong when it went into battle. It lost an immense number of men, and the survivors were finally surrounded by the Prussians. They fought like devils; and I don't think there could have been 200 men left when they held up a white handkerchief, and were made prisoners. The Prussian officers themselves admit the reason why they took so many prisoners to be, that the French were all detached, were here and there in small bodies, and were cut off in detail. The Prussians seemed to me never to lose their formation; the French seemed really never to have had any. Their system, or want of system, might answer very well against undisciplined tribes in Algeria, but as they are they never will be able to face a regular disciplined European army. I repeat that, as regards their bravery even to a fault, there can be no doubt whatever. But in these days courage is not the only requisite for a soldier.

In saying that Macmahon's information was of the very worst kind, I am merely repeating what every French officer I have seen since the fight told me. It is hardly to be believed, but it is perfectly true, that the maps of Alsace furnished by the Prussian topographical department to every officer in the army were infinitely more correct than those of the French head-quarter staff. But most to blame of all the military departments seems to have been the "Intendance." Prussian officers have told me that, if the French army in Strasburg had crossed the Rhine about the 20th of July, and with a hundred and fifty thousand men had made a forced march upon Mannheim, the results of the campaign would have been very different. I believe the fighting portion of the army was perfectly ready to move on that day, but there were not two days' rations ready for them. Nay, I have been told by French prisoners that it was only on the day before the battle of Woerth that the Chef d'Intendance of Macmahon's army concluded the contract for fresh meat for the men. Some days before leaving Strasburg many of the regimental officers told me that the army sincerely hoped the present campaign would be the last in which the soldiers would be fed by the contractors, but as they at it was fully expected they (the French) would revert to the old system, that worked so well under the First Empire, by which an officer in each regiment was appointed to purchase food and provide for the wants of the men. When a system has taken root in any service, it is hardly fair to blame those who merely follow the path made for them. It is not, therefore, individuals of the French army, but the system which prevails in the latter, that I condemn, when I say that their regiments have become far too Africanised ever to hold their own in a European campaign. The officers, as a system, as a fashion, utterly despise all petty details of military life. So long as a soldier keeps his arms fit for use, and makes his soup properly, he is supposed to be fit for anything. And so he would be, if engaged in a campaign in Algeria; but it is otherwise when the scene of war is in Alsace and Lorraine, and the united brains of Bismarck and Moltke have mapped out all that their army has to do.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

M. LAING MEASON.

Hôtel Grosse, Carlsruhe, 14th August.

ESTIMATES OF THE ENGLISH KINGS.

VIII.—HENRY III.

IT is not difficult to state the main characteristic of Henry of Winchester. Without being a fool in understanding, he was (perhaps with one exception) the weakest in mental capacity of all the Plantagenets. He was, in himself, in everything, simply insignificant, so far as a very weak man can be insignificant. It is, however, an unfortunate fact that weakness by no means implies powerlessness to do harm to others, but that, on the contrary, it is one of the greatest sources of evil and mischief, though the moral responsibility attaching to the weak-doer himself may be comparatively slight. A very weak man is, by virtue of that very nature, at the mercy of his own imperfect power of judgment, as well as of the mistaken or ill-disposed suggestions of others, and, without any malicious intentions on his own part, perhaps even from a misdirection of good intentions, may destroy the happiness of those who have deserved best at his hands. To deal with such a man is even more dangerous sometimes than to cope with an avowed enemy. Under extremely favourable circumstances, indeed, and where the opportunities of personal judgment and action are at the *minimum*, and the counsels of good advisors most influential, such a man may pass through life without doing much, or even any mischief, and may leave behind him chiefly the impression created by an amiable disposition, kindly wish and desire rightly and pleasantly towards all men. But place such a man in a position of power and responsibility, where frequent action is demanded, and sound judgment on men and things is a constantly pressing necessity, and the moral depravation of the character of the weak man, and the murderous results to others may be irreparable. Such a position was that of Henry III. From his earliest years he was placed in a situation which demanded the exercise of more than ordinary sagacity, and in this quality he was unfortunately entirely wanting. Weak men, who have been thus dangerously forced into action, are divided in the course they pursue into two classes. In the one class the mental incapacity takes the form of overweening self-confidence, and their conduct is consequently marked by a total disregard of the opinion and counsels of everyone else. Perhaps this is the less dangerous class, since we can ascertain with some certainty the tendencies and limits of the incapacity from a knowledge of the personal character of the self-sufficient fool, and so can guard to some extent against the consequences of his folly. But there is another class, who are sufficiently conscious of their own incapacity of forming a correct judgment as to any course of action, and who consequently are never happy unless they are consulting and confiding absolutely in other men. If there were any reliance to be placed on the constancy of this dependence, we might, even here, be to a certain extent assured as to the future. But with many of this class the distrust of their own abilities which leads them to consult and throw themselves on another man, leads them also after a time to distrust their own judgment of that man's capacity for giving them good advice, or his disposition to do so; and then, hastily throwing over their adviser, they repose an implicity on the suggestions of some new counsellor, to whom their weak nature has been drawn by some chance, or in whose hands they have been persuaded to place themselves by designing intriguers. It is hopeless to attempt to anticipate the course of action of a man so swayed to and fro, and it is quite vain to hope to guard against the consequences of his vacillating confidences. Such a man was Henry III. A modern writer says of him:—"Henry spent his life in pitiable alternations between blind confidence and almost ludicrous mistrust. De Burgh, Des Roches, Peter of Rivaulx, Segrave, Montfort, and many more experienced the same treatment,—the result, probably, not so much of caprice, in the common sense of the word, as of a clinging weakness of character and a conscious inability to estimate the men by whom he was served. A suspicion which he was incapable of forming for himself unerringly, and a judgment when presented by another, and he fancied himself betrayed and undone by the man to whom but an hour before he would have trusted everything." Henry not only found it impossible to make up his mind on any subject without referring to the counsels of those who swayed him for the time, but he could hardly ever be relied on, even by them, for continuing long in the same resolution. A curious example of this is presented in his matrimonial negotiations. It seemed as if he would never be married. Fair representatives of Brittany, Austria, Bavaria, Bohemia, and the Counts of Bigorre and Ponthieu appeared successively in the field, only to be dismissed again, seemingly without a reason. At last Eleanor of Provence was in the ascendant, and her he ultimately married, her sister, the Queen of France, writing significantly that she will not detain her sister, lest Henry should change his mind.

It is very difficult to estimate the moral rank of such a man. As we have said, it is possible, under peculiar circumstances, that he may be and remain a good man. But it will be seen at once that the same incapacity for action may also, not improbably, be indicative of a similar incapacity to resist temptations to evil. How far such deviations from the right may be conscious and intentional, and how far they may be the results of an sheer incapacity to discern the limits of right and wrong, it is not so easy to decide. Henry was certainly not in his nature an evil-disposed man, like his father John. On the contrary, he appears to have been a kindly, well-meaning man, so far as his blind prejudices and equally blind confidences would allow. He did not probably desire to do anything which he did not for the time fancy that he had a right to do, and he probably never wished to wantonly inflict ill on any man. He preferred doing kind actions to the reverse, and he would always rather think well of a man than the contrary, if his weak, self-distrustful nature, so easily imposed on, would only have allowed him to continue to think well of him. But he might be persuaded to think any evil of any man, and under the influence of this belief, he might be led to commit the grossest injustice, and sometimes (though not so frequently) acts of severe cruelty. His offences, however, against morality lay chiefly in the direction of absence of good faith. He was so constantly untrue to himself, and so often believed, and did one day what he had thoroughly rejected and opposed the previous day, that he seems to have lost all idea of the sanctity or obligations of a solemn promise or a deeply-plighted engagement. A more willing or shameless perjurer there has scarcely ever existed. On this point he had no scruples, and conscience appeared to be utterly dead. Yet with all his fickleness and falseness, Henry was never hated as his father John was. Men felt at times that he was intolerable, and that he must be deposed, or suspended from the regal functions. But, personally, though he was much despised, he was regarded with the compassionate allowance which manifest weakness of character often inspires in stronger minds, even when the injury suffered from it has been considerable. Henry was subject to violent fits of passion, during which he behaved in the most unkinglike manner. But his resentment ater it had expressed itself in the first impulsive act of fury was not of a permanently enduring character. His will was too feeble and changeable to admit of his being lastingly vindictive, and he was spiteful rather than revengeful. Like most of his race he was very superstitious, and he was more really devout, so far as the outward ceremonies of religion were concerned, than most of them. He had a real reverence for sacred things, and men of truly saintly character were always regarded by him with respectful and admiring awe. But he was not restrained from his prejudices or any offences by religious influences, and he had as little scruple in plundering and oppressing the clergy as in the case of the laity. Both alike experienced the evils of his extortions as they did of his general misrule. He was from his very nature incapable of keeping money in his exchequere and he was equally unscrupulous in the means he employed to replenish his coffers. Like many weak persons, he seems to have had the idea that all men owed certain duties to him, without any reciprocal acts being due on his part. He was made to spend, and they were made to find the money for his expenditure, and he had a genuine sense of being injured, if his subjects refused to continue to supply his extravagance and foster his misgovernment.

It need not be said that the nature of his government vacillated with the paramount influence to which he was for the time subject. Now it was kept in some degree of order, and made conformable as much as possible to law and justice, under the guardianship of the Earl Marshal and the tutelage of Stephen Langton. Then came the firm, energetic, but somewhat oppressive rule of Pandulf, when for a time England became